1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat . .	310	690	358	668
Haryana . .	163	212	141	304
Himachal Pradesh	117	83	43	160
Jammu & Kashmir	123	200	136	259
Karnataka .	365	805	264	629
Kerala . .	199	833	396	595
Madhya Pradesh	680	731	354	1034
Maharashtra .	1539	261	0	1539
Manipur . .	31	33	20	51
Meghalaya .	32	22	24	56
Mizoram . .	19	18	13	32
Nagaland .	21	12	6	27
Orissa . .	484	500	305	789
Punjab . .	1706	330	150	1856
Rajasthan .	448	702	150	598
Sikkim . .	18	2	2	20
Tamil Nadu .	436	1057	402	838
Tripura . .	32	15	17	49
Uttar Pradesh .	1169	2500	1307	2476
West Bengal .	1172	488	239	1411
Pondicherry .	14	6	4	18
A&N Islands .	6	5	7	13
Chandigarh .	0	3	0	N/A
D&N Haveli .	3	0	1	4
Delhi . .	8	0	0	8
Lakshadweep .	7	0	0	7
TOTAL :	10705	12390	6851	16756

Job avenues for educated unemployed youth

721. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to create additional job avenues for educated unemployed youths in 1989-90;

(b) if so, the various employment oriented schemes proposed to be introduced therefor; and

(c) what are the details targets set for the creatoin of jobs in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Annual Plan 1989-90 in general seeks to promote generation of employment opportunities for the educated youth in all sectors through various development programmes. This is supplemented by employment oriented programmes being continued in 1989-90 such as the scheme for providing Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth, the activities of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board to create awareness of entrepreneurship among science and technology persons and provide training on entrepreneurship and programmes in the Khadi and Village Industries for promoting skill-orient rural industries. Schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) would generate employment opportunities for the educated and uneducated youth. Overall targets of emnloyment generation in 1989-90 have not been fixed.

722. (Transferred to the 13th March, 1989)

Production of spurious drugs

723. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of spurious drugs has increased in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb the manufacture of spurious drugs; and

(c) the steps taken to strengthen the Food and Drug Control Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) This Ministry has not received any information regarding increase in the production of spurious drugs in some parts of the country.

(b) and (c) Central Government have been advising the State Governments to strengthen their Drugs Control Machinery to curb the manufacture of spurious drugs. The steps taken in this regard are as follows;

1. Penalties for the manufacture of spurious drugs has been enhanced as per amended Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

2. Resolution have been passed in the recent meeting of Central Council of Health requesting State Governments to strengthen Drugs Control Organisations and set up adequate testing facilities and establish separate intelligence cum legal cell. The meeting has also recommended that Drug Control Organisation at the Central should also be upgraded and strengthened.

Computer manpower in the country

724. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increasing use of computers in the country require a large force of trained manpower in the area of information technology; if so, what are the details of Government plans to create the required manpower in this vital field; and

(b) what is the number of computer personnel trained by the National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT) during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Government have initiated computer courses at a large number of institutions. Whereas the number of such institutions conducting computer courses in 1983 was only about 30 with annual output of about 1000 persons, the number of such institutions in 1988 was over 300 with output of about 10,000 persons and will increase to about 12,000 persons in 1992.

(b) National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT) is a private organisation engaged in computer training and consultancy. As per the information provided by NIIT, the number of trainees who joined NIIT for computer training is as under:

May 85 to April 86	:	3700
May 86 to April 87	:	4700
May 87 to April 88	:	8580
May 88 to Jan. 89	:	8156

Manufacture and sale of computers

725. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's leading computer manufacturing company, Hindustan Computers Limited, has been successful in establishing an Indian owned subsidiary in USA to manufacture and sell computers in the western world, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the details of the the package being offered by the Government to encourage the Indian computer companies to sell their products abroad, particularly in developed countries; and

(c) what are the export projections of computers during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN):

(a) The Government has given approval to M/s. Hindustan Computers Limited (HCL) for setting up of a wholly owned subsidiary (WOS) in USA for advanced software products and service.

(b) At present, Indian computer companies who are exporting their products abroad are given following incentives:

(i) Duty drawback

(ii) Cash Compensatory Support

(CCS) at the rate of 15 per cent of the FOB value of export.

((iii) Replenishment licence (REP) at the rate of 30 per cent of the FOB value of export.

(iv) Duty drawback procedures have been simplified.

(c) The anticipated exports of computer systems and peripherals for 88-89 would be about Rs. 60 crores and are expected to reach to about Rs. 90 crores by 1989-90.

Formula for allocation of funds

726. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the formula for allocation of funds to different States by the Central Government;

(b) whether some northern States are not getting fair deal at the hands of Planning Commission and are becoming more and more backward as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the formula; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Central assistance for funding the state plans is allocated on the basis of the principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council in August 1980. Under the formula a lump sum amount is preempted to meet the requirements of the special category States. The balance amount out of the divisible pool is allocated among the remaining States on the basis of the following principles:—

Weightage	per cent
(i) Population	60
(ii) Per Capita tax effort	10
(iii) Per Capita income below national Average	20
(iv) Special Problems	10
Total:	100

(b) As the *inter-se* allocations for each State is being determined under the various criteria of the formula, each State gets its due share and therefore the question of being unfair to any State does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for revising the above formula. Any change in the formula can be effected only on the specific approval of the National Development Council.

Vacant posts in the AIIMS, New Delhi

727. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 518 given in the Rajya Sabha on 15th November, 1988 and state:

(a) what action the AIIMS Authorities have taken to fill up the vacant posts of nursing orderly, cooks, cook-mates, masalchi and Bearers; and

(b) what is the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Action to fill the vacant posts, both newly created and resultant vacancies, in various categories including nursing orderlies, cooks, cook mates, masalchis and bearers is being taken expeditiously.

The latest position of the vacant posts is as under:—

Nursing Orderly	—	17
Cooks	—	2
Cookmates	—	1
Masalchis	—	2
Bearer	—	1

Recruitment action in regard to these posts is in progress.

78 new posts of Nursing Orderly have been created for the Neuro-Sciences and Cardio-Thoracic Centres. Action to fill these has also been initiated.

Setting up of nuclear power plants in the country

728. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply of Unstarred Question 3138 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24-3-88 and state:

(a) what will be the cost and capacity of each nuclear plant proposed to be set up in the country; and

(b) by when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Setting up of Atomic Power Plants in the Country

Location of Nuclear Power Plants	Number and capacity	Cost	When likely to be completed
Kaiga (Karnataka)	4x235 MWe	The cost estimates of these projects will be determined after finalisation of detailed project reports which are under preparation.	It is targetted that these units will be completed towards the latter half of the 9th Plan in a phased manner.
TAPS Expansion, Tarapur (Maharashtra)	2x500 MWe		
RAPS Expansion, Rawatbhata (Rajasthan)	4x500 MWe		
Kudankulam, (Tamil Nadu)	2x1000 MWe		

Privatisation of defence production

729. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 262 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th May, 1988 and state:

(a) the number of private sector units engaged in defence production in the country; and

(b) what is the additional private sector units that are likely to be invited for production of defence items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b) Purchase of Defence stores from Civil Sector Industry including Private Sector Units, is made by a number of purchasing agencies. These are DGS&D, three Defence Services Headquarters, namely, Army Headquarters, Naval Headquarters and Air Headquarters, Ordinance Factories, Defence Public Sector Undertakings and the Supplies Wing of the Department of Defence Production and Supplies. Purchases made comprise a very large variety of items which include Vehicles, engines, Batteries, Gen. sets and other equipment, components, sub-assemblies and assemblies of main equipment for production, maintenance and overhaul, various kinds of ferrous and non-ferrous materials and general stores item like uniforms, tents, mosquito nets etc. Purchases are made based on competitive tenders. The selection of ths sources whether in the public or private sector, for placement of orders is dependent on a number of factors including competitivences of the prices offered and the capability of the units.

2. The total number of units currently engaged in supply of stores to Defence is very large. The information is not available in one place. However, so far as the Supplies Wing of the Department of Defence Production and Supplies is concerned, which deals mostly with abinitio development orders, the total num-

ber of Private Sector Units presently handling orders is 564. It is not possible to indicate in advance the additional private sector units, who are likely to participate and secure orders against future tenders.

Change of formula of Central Assistance

730. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing formula of Central Assistance to the State Plans is being changed considerably during the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the changes likely to be made; and

(c) the extent to which regional disparties will be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) At present there is no proposal under consideration to replace the existing modified Gadgil Formula of Central assistance which has been approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Treatment of Cancer in the country

731. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a comprehensive programme for the detection/treatment of Cancer Cases in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the annual amount of funds spent on Cancer detection/treatment programmes during he Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans and allocation proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a big gap in the number of Cobalt radiotherapy units required for the treatment of Cancer in the country and the number of units actually installed operating, and if so, the details there and what are the measures being taken or proposed to fill it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No new Comprehensive programme has been prepared.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Govt. of India on various anti-cancer programmes is given below:—

Year/Plan	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) Plan	Non-Plan
1. 6th Plan . .	1378.16	174.60
2. 7th Plan		
1985-86 . .	320.31	64.70
1986-87 . .	420.76	84.41
1987-88 . .	353.90	81.13
(Likely Expn.) .	1600.00	100.00
1988-89		
1989-90 . .	1600 00	103.00

*including provision to cover Japanese assistance. The Eighth Plan allocation for Cancer Control Programme is not yet known.

(c) At present Cobalt Therapy Units are available in 100 institutions including Medical Colleges and two research institutions Under the Cancer Control Programme, the Govt. of India gives financial assistance @ Rs. 12 lakhs per unit to the institutions to set up cobalt therapy units. It is proposed to cover all the recognised Government Medical Colleges in the country to set up cobalt therapy facilities in a phased manner.

Government grants for acquiring Cobalt units

732. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government gives grant to hospitals/medical colleges proposing to acquire the Cobalt radiotherapy units, and if so, what are the terms and conditions under which this grant is offered;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government grant for Cobalt radiotherapy units covers only about one-third of the landing cost of these units with the result that many deserving hospitals/colleges are unable to acquire these units because of their inability to raise funds; and

(c) whether Government propose to raise the quantum of the above grant and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is a scheme under the Govt. of India under which central assistance is given to State Government/Voluntary Institutions for setting up of Cobalt therapy unit @ Rs. 12 lakhs per unit. For this purpose the proposal for setting up of Cobalt unit in any instituions should first be considered and approved by the Standing Committee on Teletherapy unit set up by Govt. of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The other conditions relating to central assistance under the scheme are given in the attached statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Central Assistance of Rs 12 lakhs does not cover the full cost of the Cobalt therapy unit. The remaining cost will have to be borne by the Institution. At present, there is no proposal to increase the quantum of central assistance.

Statement

Conditions for the release of assistance for the purchase/installation of a Cobalt therapy Unit.

(i) The title of the Cobalt Therapy Unit will rest with the Govt. of India and the title the Unit will not change without prior written permission of the Govt. of India.

(ii) The cobalt therapy unit will be maintained in proper working condition and the source thereto must be replenished after the stipulated period.

(iii) The Govt. of India does not bear any responsibility for sanctioning additional assistance for replacement of source of the Cobalt Therapy Unit.

(iv) In event of failure of the Institute/authority to whom Cobalt Therapy Unit has been allotted, to keep the Unit in working condition, it will be the responsibility of the concerned State Govt. where the Cobalt Therapy Unit is situated to ensure that the sum in full received from the Govt. of India full purchase/installation of the Cobalt Therapy Unit be refunded to the Govt. of India immediately.

(v) The Govt. of India reserves the right to issue general/specific instructions for the running of the Cobalt Therapy Unit. It also reserves the right to send an official at any time for the inspection of working of the Cobalt Therapy Unit and any suggestion that he may make will be mandatory of the institute and the State Govt. will ensure that the suggestions are enforced.

(vi) It is responsibility of the Institute concerned to send half yearly report about working of the Cobalt Therapy Unit to the Director General of Health Services on the 1st January and 1st July every year.

(vii) The institute receiving assistance is required to maintain 10 free beds for treatment of cancer cases at all times.

(viii) Any case referred by the Govt. of India to the Institute concerned will be admitted on priority against one of the free beds.

(ix) Any increase in the price of the equipment over and above the amount of grant will be provided by the State Govt./institution from its own sources. In case the cost of the equipment is less than the amount sanctioned the institution will refund the difference to the Central Govt.

Use of Cobalt Radio therapy in India

733. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has emerged as a leader in the use of Cobalt Radio-therapy for the treatment of Cancer;

(b) if so, what are the details of the application of radio-therapy in India, including names of the hospitals/institutions which have already got the Cobalt units and names of the companies which supplied and the year in which each machine was installed; and

(c) what are the purpose and powers of the officials Standing Committee on Radiotherapy and details of the role played by it, so far, and envisaged for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Cobalt Therapy is used for treatment of certain types of cancer patients in the hospitals. A list showing the names of the hospitals/institutions which have got the cobalt therapy units, the names of the machines and the year in which they were installed is given in the Annexure [*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No. 41].

(c) The Standing Committee on Teletherapy Units set up by the Government is an Advisory Committee. The terms of reference of the Committee are given in the attached statement. (*See* below).

Statement

Terms of reference of standing committee on Teletherapy units:

(i) To consider and make recommendations to the concerned Departments in regard to requests for the purchase/supply of Teletherapy Units (Including requests for Linear Accelerators) both indigenous and imported for various hospitals/medical institutions and other governmental and non-governmental agencies for the treatment of cancer.

(ii) To review the functioning and operational problems of Teletherapy units already installed at various centres in the country so that the experience gained in any institution benefits other newer establishments.

(iii) Towards the fulfilment of the aforesaid objectives, the Committee may devise mechanisms and to satisfy itself that he concerned institution/hospitals have the necessary building(s), trained manpower, requisite infrastructure measures for ensuring radiation safety etc. to ensure the optimum utilisation of Teletherapy Units as well as other diagnostic and treatment etc. equipment available at each centre.

(iv) To act as a Technical Advisory Body to asses and Project the present and future demand for indigenously manufactured units and suggest modifications etc. in the designs specifications of equipment for the benefit of indigenous manufacturers and promote adequate productions of needed equipment of relevant and acceptable standards and specifications; and

(v) Any other matter which the Committee may, in its discreation or at the request of any of its Members may deem necessary to consider.

Construction of rain water drain in Delhi cantonment

734. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing rain water drain in Delhi cantonment (Saskal line) along Riwari Railway line, Palam, has been left half way without extending it upto the main airport drain, causing serious water clogging endangering the lives and property of the residents of Rajnagar Extension area; and

(b) if so, what remedial action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b) A drain was constructed in 1981-82 to drain out rain water from Air Force land. The discharge from this drain as well as that from other adjoining lands flows through a Railway culvert to adjacent areas. Remedial measures would require to be considered by the Municipal authorities.

Health for All

735. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken and the achievements made in the goal of "Health for all"; and

(b) what are the targets fixed and those actually achieved so far in the areas of health care and health centres in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Primary Health Care approach has been accepted as the key to reach the goal of health for all which is a wide concept extending to health related sectors like adequate provision for clean drinking water, sanitation and waste disposal, improvement in levels of nutrion and education and control of communicable diseases and also include provision for basic medical services. Under the Minimum Needs Programme as outlined in the Seventh Plan document, the country has planned to set up an infrastructure in the rural areas which will include the facilities of a sub-centre for every 5000 population in normal areas and 3000 population in tribal, hilly and backward areas, a Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population in normal areas and 20,000 population in tribal hilly and backward areas and a Community Centre with indoor beds and specialist facilities to serve the population residing in the jurisdiction of four Primary Health Centres. The goal of setting up these institutions is to be achieved largely through the State Sector Plans and adequate provision is being made from year to year to achieve the goals set for this purpose. Central Government is also helping the State Governments with 100 per cent assistance for training for male and female health workers and female supervisors. The salary of female worker and recurrent expenditure for sub-centres established after 1st April 1981 is also met fully by the Central Government, while the expenditure on other institutions is met from the State Sector.

(b) The achievement made so far in the field of strengthening of the Primary Health Care infrastructure is given in statement I, II and III. (*See* below).

Statement-I

Progress of Establishment : Sub Centres

State	1990		
	REQ 1990	ACH : Dec. 88	%ACH
Andhra Pradesh	10129	7894	77·93
Arunachal Pradesh	145	140	96 55
Assam	5132	3642	70·97
Bihar	14799	10449	70·61
Goa Daman & Diu	159	155	97·48
Gujarat	6656	6366	95·64
Haryana	2358	2186	92·71
Himachal Pradesh	1512	1128	74·60
Jammu & Kashmir	1976	1415	71·61
Karnataka	7050	5714	81·05
Kerala	5103	3874	75·92
Madhya Pradesh	12000	8915	74·29
Maharashtra	10810	9238	85·46
Manipur	364	401	110·16
Meghalaya	447	303	67·79
Mizoram	220	199	90·45
Nagaland	234	201	85·90
Orissa	5927	5291	89·27
Punjab	2853	2753	96·49
Rajasthan	8000	4792	59·90
Sikkim	132	126	95·45
Tamil Nadu	8860	8200	92·55
Tripura	530	365	68·87
Uttar Pradesh	23119	20153	87 17
West Bengal	10700	7873	73·58
Pondicherry	73	73	100·00
A & N Islands	73	63	86·30
Chandigarh	12	12	100·00
D&N Haveli	34	27	79·41
Delhi	42	42	100·00
Lakshdweep	24	14	58·33
TOTAL	139473	112004	80·1 3

Statement-II

Progress of Establishment CHCs

State	Req : 1990	Ach : Dec 88	%Ach
Andhra Pradesh	1705	1283	75·25
Arunachal Pradesh	25	21	84·00
Assam	437	437	100·00
Bihar	2296	1555	67·73
Goa, Daman Diu	22	19	86·36
Gujarat	1000	668	66.80
Haryana	375	304	81·07
Himachal Pradesh	1200	160	80·00
Jammu & Kashmir	323	259	80·19
Karnataka	1170	629	53·76
Kerala	1032	595	57·66
Madhya Pradesh	1411	1034	73·28
Maharashtra	1800	1539	85·50
Manipur	64	51	79·69
Meghalaya	54	56	103·70
Mizoram	37	32	86·49
Nagaland	33	27	81·82
Orissa	984	789	80·18
Punjab	2036	1856	91·16
Rajasthan	1150	598	52·00
Sikkim	20	20	100·00
Tamil Nadu	1493	838	56·13
Tripura	47	49	104·26
Uttar Pradesh	3669	2476	67·48
West Bengal	1660	1411	85·00
Pondicherry	20	18	90·00
A&N Islands	11	13	118·18
Chandigarh	3	N/A	N/A
D&N Haveli	3	4	133·33
Delhi	8	8	100·00
Lakshdweep	7	7	100·00
TOTAL	23095	16756	72·55

Statement-III

Progress of Establishment : CHCs

State	Req : By 90	Ach Dec 88	%Ach
Andhra Pradesh	127	46	36·22
Arunachal Pradesh	7	5	71·43
Assam	42	40	95·24
Bihar	147	77	52·38
Goa, Daman and Diu	5	4	80·00
Gujarat	122	99	81·15
Haryana	52	32	61·34
Himachal Pradesh	35	32	91·43
Jammu & Kashmir	34	26	76·47
Karnataka	184	105	57·07
Kerala	104	29	27·88
Madhya Pradesh	158	115	72·78
Maharashtra	225	277	123·11
Manipur	16	8	50·00
Meghalaya	11	3	27·27
Mizoram	5	4	80·00
Nagaland	7	3	42·86
Orissa	151	83	54·97
Punjab	66	44	66·67
Rajasthan	101	86	85·15
Sikkim	4	0	·00
Tamil Nadu	150	72	48·00
Tripura	10	8	80·00
Uttar Pradesh	333	142	42·64
West Bengal	207	81	39·13
Pondicherry	2	1	50·00
A&N Islands	3	1	33·13
Chandigarh	1	1	100·00
D&N Haveli	2	0	·00
Delhi	0	0	N/A
Lakshdweep	1	1	100·00
TOTAL	2312	1425	61·63

Ex-gratia assistance to sterilisation victims

736. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Government of India to enhance the amount of ex-gratia assistance to be paid to the legal heir in case of death of a person accepting sterilisation; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Government of Maharashtra has requested for increase of amount of ex-gratia financial assistance from Rs. 10,000/- to 30,000 to the legal heirs of the acceptors of sterilisation|IUD who die as a result of these operations. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

Crash involving IAF Aircraft|Helicopters

737. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of IAF aircraft and helicopters crashed during the last three years, the year-wise figures;

(b) what are the reasons for such crashes; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to prevent these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) This information is of classified nature and cannot be diclosed in the public interest.

(b) There are three main reasons: (i) technical failure/defects, (ii) human error, and (iii) bird strikes.

(c) A statement is annexed. (*See below*).

Statement

A number of steps have been taken to reduce these accidents, which is an ongoing process. Every accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry consisting of specialists from IAF, Ministry of Defence and representatives of the manufacturers. Based on their findings and recommendations necessary remedial action is taken wherever called for. In addition, the steps taken to reduce accidents due to human error, technical defect and bird strike are given below:—

Human Error

(i) The training pattern has been modified and a new syllabi has been introduced with emphasis on advanced operational training exercises.

(ii) The training syllabi have been reviewed in depth to ensure that junior pilots are introduced to high work load| high risk exercise in a progressive/regulated manner. Standards for each phase of training have been set and are being monitored.

(iii) Radio and Navigational aids are being given particular attention. Mandatory requirement of essential aids at airfields has been defined.

(iv) Appropriate instructions have been issued to ensure that medical factors like aircrew fatigue and hypoglycemia do not contribute to accidents.

(v) Instrument flying training and night flying training have been reviewed to meet operational requirements by day and night.

(vi) Setting and quantification of flying training standards in flying training establishments have been established.

(vii) A system of monitoring training standards and standards of Qualified Flying Instructors has been introduced.

Technical defect

(i) Accidents due to design or manufacturing deficiencies are brought to the notice of the manufacturers for introducing modifications in aircraft. Pending such modifications, short term remedial measures in consultation with them, are expeditiously implemented.

(ii) Technical type Training Schools are being set up for various types of aircraft. Technicians will be given extended training on particular aircraft types.

(iii) Setting and quantification of standards in technical training establishment has been undertaken.

(iv) The Crew Chief System of aircraft servicing has been introduced on a trial basis.

(v) The training period for Branch Commissioned Officers has been extended to include technical and management education.

(vi) Wing Maintenance has been restructured and percentage of untrained technicians reduced.

(vii) Experienced Supervisors have been placed In-charge of aircraft servicing repairs, and team of technicians forward to service particular aircraft.

Bird strike:

(i) Airfield Environment Management Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of the concerned Collector/Distt. Magistrate to take necessary steps to keep the environment around airfields safe for flying

(ii) Bird hazard combat teams have been established on experimental basis at 5 selected airfields. These teams report bird activity to pilots and also kill/scare away the birds.

(iii) Use of bird watches at airfields to keep pilots informed about bird activity in the airfield circuit areas.

(iv) Publicity drive by means of radio, TV, newspapers and posters is being undertaken to educate the general public about bird hazard to aircraft and necessity to maintain clean environment around airfields.

(v) The State Governments and local bodies are being regularly contacted to take steps for sanitisation of areas outside the perimeter of Defence airfields.

सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के लिए किये गये प्रावधान

738. **डा० अबरार अहमद खान :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के लिए कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया था और 31 जनवरी, 1989 तक इस मद पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी और राजस्थान में इस मद पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी ;

(ख) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों को परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अधीन लाने का लक्ष्य था और 31 जनवरी, 1989 तक कितने प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया और इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को लाया गया और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और 31 जनवरी 1989 तक कितने व्यक्तियों को परिवार नियोजन अपनाया ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने तथा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा इस संबध में महिलाओं को शिक्षित करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार चीन की भांति, जिसने अपने यहां जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर सफलतापूर्वक काबू पा लिया है, आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना अथवा कोई कानून बनाने का विचार रखती है, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है---[देखिए परिशिष्ट 149, अनुपत्र संख्या--42]

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है---[देखिए परिशिष्ट 149, अनुपत्र संख्या --43]

(ग) और (घ) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने तथा लोगों में इस कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए उठाये गये कदमों में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को शामिल करना, सामुदायिक भागीदारी में वृद्धि करना, विकसित संचार पद्धतियां अपनाना, सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना, बच्चों की जीवित रहने की दर में वृद्धि करना, जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य के साथ परिवार कल्याण को एकीकृत करना, जनसंख्या की शिक्षा में तेजी लाना आदि शामिल है । परिवार नियोजन सहित परिवार कल्याण के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में सामान्यत: समाज के सभी वर्गों और विशेष रूप से महिलाओं को शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रचार माध्यमों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ।

कोई कानून बनाने या मौजूदा समय में जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए कार्यनीति में कोई भारी परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Import of Flucinolone, etc.

739. DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the import of Flucinolone, Acetate Dipyradamol, Norgestarol and Polymixin B Sulphate during last three years, year-wise;

(b) what are the names of the importers, quantity imported by each during each year along with source of import and CIF price per Kg.;

(c) the names of leading brands of each drug being marketed along with name of manufacturer; and

(d) when was each drug cleared for human consumption in the country and what is the disease for which each was allowed for marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Information available with this Ministry regarding import of Flucinolone Acetomide, Dipyradamol, Norgestarol and Polymixin B Sulphate during the year 1987-88 is given in Statement-I. (*See* below).

(c) Names of some popular brands of these products alongwith names of the manufactures given in statement II. (*See* below).

(d) Dipyradamol has been approved for cardiac disease, Flucinolone Acetomide is approved for certain inflamatory conditions, Norgestarol is approved for making of oral contraceptive and Polymixin B Sulphate is used as an artibiotic. While Norgestarole and Polymixin B Sulphate are very old drugs. Flucinolone Acetomide and Dipyradamol are newly approved drugs.

Statement-I

Name of the drug	Quantity	C.I.F. Value in Rs.
1. Flucinolone Acetomide	39.6 Kgs.	36 79,937
2. Dipyradamol	10,857 kgs.	1,51,70.978
3. Norgestarol	88.25 kgs.	1.03.18,294
4. Polymixin B Sulphate	76.26 BOU 4.84,460 MU 79 Kgs.	71,61.859

Statement-II

Name of product	Brand Name	Manufacturer
1. Flucinolone Acetomide	1. Flucort	M/s. Lyka Labs., Bombay
	2. Luci	M/s. Gufic Labs., Bombay
2. Dipyradamol	1. Cardiwell	M/s. Torren Lab., Ahmedabad
	2. Persantin	M/s. German Remedics, Bombay
3. Norgestarol (To be marketed in combination with Ethinyl Cesteradol	1. Overall & Overall	M/s. Wyeth Labs. Bombay
	2. Primovlar-30	M/s. German Remedics Bombay
4. Polymixin B Sulphate	1. Neosporin	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome. Bombay
	2. Dtek-P	M/s. Fair deal Cor. Bombay

Co-operative Drug Testing Laboratories

740. PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale manufacturers of drugs and medicines proposed to the setting up of Co-operative Drug Testing Laboratories; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per rule 71, 71-A and 76 of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules every drug manufacturer is required to have his own testing laboratory. Rules also permit testing of drugs which require sophisticated instrumentation technique at testing laboratories approved by the licensing authority for this purpose.

The Government has no objection for setting up co-operative testing laboratories as approved laboratories but not as substitute for individual firms' own testing laboratory.

Purchase of drugs and medicines for Hospitals

741. PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in purchasing drugs and medicines for Hospitals the small-scale sector is excluded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Mis-appropriation of funds in the medical store depot, Karnal

742. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarkari Chikitsa Samagri Bhandar Karmachari Sangh, Karnal has recently brought to the notice of Government regarding mis-appropriation of funds in the Medical Store Depot, Karnal; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Sarkari Chikitsa Samgri Bhandar Karmachari Sangh, Karnal which is not a recognised body by the Ministry has alleged that the officers openly accept bribes in Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal

and are involved in supplying spurious and substandard drugs.

Preliminary examination has been carried out which shows that there does not appear to be any substance in the complaints regarding bribery and mis-appropriation of funds in Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal.

National Sample Survey data on Household consumer Expenditure

743. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, and 43rd Rounds of the National Sample Survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure and other aspects; and

(b) the conclusion drawn from each one of them as regards the percentage of population below poverty line and other aspects of the economic health of the people; and manner in which these are reached?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Data regarding Consumer Expenditure was collected by National Sample Survey Organisation through 38th, 42nd and 43rd rounds only. No consumer Expenditure Survey was conducted in 39th, 40th and 41st rounds. During 39th Round the subject of enquiry was population, births and deaths. During 40th and 41st rounds enquiries on Unorganised manufactures, non-directory establishments, on account enterprises etc., were made.

(b) The Data on Household Consumption Expenditure collected during 38th round was utilised for estimating percentage of persons below poverty line, according to which 37.4 per cent of the population was below the poverty line in the country during 1983-84. The results of 42nd round have been tabulated by the NSSO. The reports thereon are, however, yet to be finalised. The data collected during 43rd round are still under processing.

Representation of Sarkaria Chikitsa Samegri Bhandar Karmachari Sangh, Karnal

744. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 9.1.1989 from the Sarkari Chikitsa Samagri Bhandar Karmachari Sangh, Karnal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Sarkari Chikitisa Samagri Bhandar Karamchari Sangh, Karnal which is not a recognised body by the Ministry has alleged that the officers openly accept bribes *in Government Medical Store Depot,* Karnal and are involved in supplying spurious and substandard drugs.

Preliminary examination has been carried out which shows that there does not appear to be any substance in the complaints regarding bribery and mis-appropriation of funds in Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal.

Import of Oxytocin Etc.

745. SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oxytocin, Tripolidine HCL, Thioridazine Vnicrestine and Vinblas tin are being imported in the country;

(b) if so, what was the quantity of each imported during the last two years, yearwise along with name of importers, quantity imported by each, CIF price per kg along with the source of import:

(c) whether any of these drugs are produced in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of drugs along with names of producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per statement-I (*See* below)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per statement-II (*See* below)

Statement-I

Information available with this Ministry is given below :—

Name of the drug	Quantity	CIF Value in Rs.	Quantity	CIF Value in Rs.
1. Oxytocin	3600 KE	2,68,871	12,600 KE	9,82,562
	25,000IU	71,862	61,347 IU	3,44,904
			597.63 gms	41,529
2. Tripolidine Hcl	300 kgs.	59,57,367	649 kgs.	1,03,53,703
3. Thiordazine 6	1405 kgs.	61,40,933	1224 kgs.	58,48,282
4. Vincristine	245 gms. 15,274 Vials	22,63,365	75 gms	3,16,336
5. Vinblastin	1568 vials *10 mg.	80,771	Nil	..

Statement-II

Name of the drug and name of some of the manufacturers are given below,—

1. Oxytocin	(1) Syntocinon	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd., Bombay
	(2) Pitocin	M/s. Parke-Davis, Bombay
2. Tripolidine	(1) Actified	M/s. Burroughs-Wellcome, Bombay
	(2) Actidil	
3. Thioridazine	(1) Mellerial	M/s. Sandoz India Ltd., Bombay.
	(2) Mellozine	M/s. Intas, Ahmedabad.
4. Vincristine	(1) Vincristine	M/s. Cipla, Bombay.
	(2) Neocristin	M/s. Biddle Swayer, Bombay.
	(3) Ricristine	M/s. Khandelwal Lab., Bombay.
5. Vinbalstin		M/s. Khandelwal Lab., Bombay.
		M/s. Cipla, Bombay.

Setting up of Centres for Electronic Materials

746. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up centres for materials for electronic technology, if so, their cost and locations and the role these centres are expected to perform and whether there is a demand and scope for such a centre in Gujarat;

(b) what steps are taken for upgradation of skill and technology in the electronics industry and for imparting appropriate information technology;

(c) whether Government propose to set up integrated electronics complexes in the country; if so, their location and whether the State Governments have been consulted regarding this scheme; and

(d) if so, the response and views of Government of Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has proposed to set up three Centres for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) located at Hyderabad (A.P.) Pune (Maharashtra), and Trichur (Kerala) with project outlays of Rs. 494 lakhs, Rs. 483 lakhs and Rs. 468 lakhs respectively. These Centres would be set up under Electronics Materials Development Agency, a programme of Department of Electronics. The main objectives of these Centres are as under:

1. To establish development-cum-pilot production of critical materials, so as to ascertain techno-economic viability of the process for commercialisation, for field trials for export, market development etc.

2. To set up pilot plant to supply strategic electronics materials to meet vital requirement of the R&D and Industry.

3. To establish adequate infrastructure to provide routine services to industry and R&D in testing, characterisation and failure analysis of Electronics Materials.

4. To establish data base on Electronics Materials.

These Centres are not planned on the basis of local demand. They are planned on the basis of availability of know-how| expertise in relevant field at the respective places and would cater to the national needs. In view of this, no such Centre is planned in Gujarat.

(b) The various programmes of the Department of Electronics (DOE) take into account the need for upgradation of skill and technology in electronics industry as mentioned below:—

(i) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and National Centre for Software Technology (NOST) etc. to do advanced research and development in computer hardware and software.

(ii) Under National Radar Council (NRC) programme a number of technology development projects have been given financial support.

(iii) Centre for Electronics Interconnection and Packaging (CEIP) at New Delhi and Solder School at Hyderabad conduct courses at these centres for upgradation of industrial skill in soldering.

(iv) Establishment of Centres for Electronics Design and Technology and Electronics Test and Development Centre in the country.

(v) Technician Training programme.

(vi) Development of manpower for computers in various institutions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Material for Electronic Industry

747. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of the production material for electronic industry is being imported though these are available in the country in natural form, if so, what measures are being taken to encourage electronic component industry to attain self-sufficiency;

(b) what is the turn-over of electronic industry this year and what is the target by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government have decided to ban CKD and SKD kits for consumer electronic industry; and

(d) if so, what is the net saving in terms of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Electronics industry does not use materials in its natural form. They are processed to improve purity and converted into different shape, size and physical structure and in many cases compounded with other elements before they are put to use. According to an estimate, value-wise around 60 per cent of the present consumption of total materials are being imported which are mainly for electronic compoments. However, steps are being taken to promote indigenous production of materials for electronics industry.

Measures being taken to encourage electronics component industry are given below:

1. Electronic Component Industry has been delicensed.

2. Foreign Collaboration has been allowed liberally.

3. Electronic Component Industry has been exempted from clearance under Section 22A of the MRTP Act.

4. The import duty for the inputs for the manufacture of electronic components has been reduced.

5. Import duty on tools, dies and moulds required by the industry has been reduced to 30 per cent.

6. A large number of capital goods are allowed to be imported on OGL.

7. Import of plant & equipment for project imports allowed at concessional import duty of 30 per cent and for modernisation/balancing at 60 per cent.

(b) The total production of electronics during 1988-89 is anticipated to be Rs. 7085 crores and it is targetted to increase to Rs. 10,860 crores by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) As per the Import and Export Policy import of electronic SKD/CKD kits is on the banned category. It is difficult to give accurate estimates of any savings accrued as a result of the measures taken.

Reduction of subsidy burden to meet country's Massive Development

748. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce the subsidy burden to meet the country's massive development plans, if so, whether Planning Commission has identified various sectors of the economy where subsidies are not required;

(b) whether it is felt that restructuring of the entire Subsidy scheme is necessary in order to raise Government's saving, if so, whether the Planning Commission has undertaken the exercise of selecting priority areas where subsidy is required; and

(c) what is the total amount of direct and indirect subsidies in the economy?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) There is a continuous review by the Government of India of all subsidies passing through the Central Budget. The Seventh Plan has identified the possible areas of subsidy reduction. In this context it has been stressed that all but the most essential subsidies, whether implicit or explicit, should be reduced so as to augment savings for the Plan. Open-endedness of many of the present subsidies which tend to benefit not so poor should be kept down to a reasonable level. Rationality of various subsidy proposals, particularly in Plan Schemes, will require to be examined more thoroughly taking into account the possibility of leakages, economic status of beneficiary groups and the cost-benefit case for the subsidy. Another important area for subsidy reduction is the loss making units for which time bound programmes have been suggested to be drawn up. While identifying areas for reduction of such subsidies, the Seventh Plan also recognises that the subsidies meant for poor household are justified on grounds of equity and long-term needs and, therefore, cannot be eliminated.

(c) A statement giving broad details of the subsidies and the amount spent thereon during the years 1984-85 to 1988-89 is attached. (*See* below)

Statement

Details of Subsidies

(Rs. crores)

Item	1984-85 Actuals	1985-86 Actuals	1986-87 Actuals	1987-88 R.E.	1988-89 B.E.
A. *Major Subsidies*	**3546**	**4305**	**4685**	**5370**	**6391**
1. Food	1101	1650	2000	2200	2300
2. Indigenous Fertilizers	1200	1600	1700	2050	2750
3. Imported Fertilizers	727	450	197	160	250
4. Export Promotion and Market Development	518	605	788	960	1091
B. *Other Subsidies*	**662**	**624**	**891**	**909**	**925**
5. Railways	100	128	147	170	203
6. Mill made Cloth	53	52	36	27	27
7. Handloom Cloth	0	0	125	127	167
8. Interest Subsidies	507	336	313	432	337
9. Other Subsidies	2	108	270	153	191
Total Subsidies (A+B)	**4208**	**4929**	**5576**	**6279**	**7316**

Source : Central Budget Document, Annexure-3,1 (page-107) of Expenditure Budget—1938-89 Vol I

Concept of operational planning

749. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the concept of operational planning in selective areas in the Eighth Plan, if so, what are the priority areas on which due emphasis will be laid;

(b) whether in view of this, the Planning Commission are considering to permit import of high technology for modernising farming sector, if so, how the resources would be generated for such import; and

(c) whether Planning Commission has emphasis higher resources mobilisation through fiscal measures, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). The guideline and priorities for Eighth Five Year Plan will be set out in the Approach Paper. The formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan will be undertaken after the Approach Paper is finalised and approved by the National Development Council.

Revision of pay scale of assistants

750. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the J.C.M. has recently recommended the revision of Assistants Pay Scale from 1400-40-1600-50-2300-EB-60—2600 to 1640—60—EB—75—2900 wth effect from the 1st January, 1986; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and by when the orders to implement the recommendation are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Crash of IAF Plane near Bikaner

751. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IAF plane crashed near Bikaner on 27th December, 1988; and

(b) whether there was any casualty and whether a Court of Inquiry has been ordered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pilot was killed and the plane destroyed. A Court of Inquiry has been held. The findings of the Court of Inquiry are classified and cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

Dharna staged by junior doctors at RML Hospital, New Delhi

752. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that junior doctors of various hospitals in the Capital staged a two-hour dharna at the RML Hospital on 15th February, 1989 urging Government to implement the 1986 agreement; and

(b) if so, what are the demands of the doctors and whether negotiations are going on between them and the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following are the demands of Junior Doctors of Central Government hospitals in Delhi:—

(1) Non-Practising Allowance to Junior Doctors @ Rs. 600/- p.m.

(2) Dearness Allowance to be given on Non-Practising Allowance.

(3) Arrears on the above with effect from 1-1-1986.

(4) Sanction of contingency allowance of Rs. 100/- p.m. for Junior Residents and Rs 250/- p.m. for Senior Residents.

(5) Payment of arrears of contingency allowance from 1-1-1987.

(6) Inservice treatment for Residency period for those who later take up Government jobs.

The representatives of junior doctors have met officers in the Ministry of Health and F. W and explained their demands.

The position is indicated below:—

(1) Consolidated pay of Jr. doctors includes NPA.

(2) D. A. is given at 90 per cent of pay (which include N.P.A.).

(3) Does not arise.

(4) and (5) Under consideration.

(6) Orders already exist that the period of Sr. Residency is counted as eligible for pension/gratuity in case a Sr. Resident is appointed as a regular government servant.

WHO Report on Sexuality Transmitted Disease

753. SHRI D. B. CHANDREGOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has estimated that there are 200 million people with sexually transmitted disease in the World and 50 million cases are in India alone;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to control the STD in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has no such information from WHO. However, according to the information reported by the STD clinics, the total number of STD cases during the year 1987 are 13,14,723.

(b) and (c) The Government of India had launched the National STD Control Programme way back in the second five year plan as a centrally aided scheme. In the subsequent plan periods this programme was taken up as a Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50:50 sharing basis. The programme was, however, inducted as a purely central sector scheme with 100 per cent central assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan envisaging teaching, training, research, epidemiology and health & community education in the field of STD For the purpose, the Government of India had established Regional STD centres comprising of (1) Regional STD Teaching-cum-Training Centre (ii) Regional STD Reference Laboratory and (iii) Regional Survey-cum-Mobile STD units at Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Nagpur to cater on a zonal basis.

The Regional STD Teaching-cum-Training centre is engaged in conducting orientation courses round the year for the inservice medical and para medical personnel in the various aspects of the disease with a view to improving the working knowledge of the health personnel in the clinical and laboratory management of the disease.

The Regional STD Reference Laboratory is actively involved in conducting (i) short orientation courses for the laboratory

technicians in the laboratory diagnosis of the disease (iii) inter-laboratory evaluation programme for standardising the specific tests for syphilis and (iii) research oriented work in the laboratory management of the disease.

The Regional Survey-cum-Mobile STD unit is engaged in conducting survey work at the Industrial areas, slums, red-light areas, educational centres, tourist spots, tribal & backward areas to know the epidemiology of the disease and render therapeutic treatment of the patients suffering from STD. The survey team also undertake community education and social mobilisation activities.

There are 378 STD clinics operating in the country where the patients are provided free treatment, advice and diagnostic facilities.

745. [Transferred to the 8th March, 1989]

Crash of Westland Helicopters

755. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:
SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of helicopters of the Defence Ministry, purchased from Westland helicopter company, have crashed during the last two years;

(b) the number of these helicopters grounded due to serious defects during this period; and

(c) how many lives have been lost due to these crashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) None.

(b) One.

(c) Nil.

Land lying vacant in Naraina Village under Delhi Cantonment Board

756. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1339 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th April, 1987 and state:

(a) what are the total number of plots/land/area lying vacant in Naraina Village which fall under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Cantonment Board, plot number-wise with area of each plot and since when;

(b) what is the total number of plots illegally occupied by unauthorised person in the Naraina village plot number-wise and since when; and

(c) what is the total number of plots/land/area lying vacant and fall under the jurisdiction/management of Defence Estate officer/Army authorities in Naraina Village, Ring Road, New Delhi, plot numbers with area of each plot and since when and also details of unauthorised occupations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) There is no land in Naraina Village under the management of the Delhi Cantonment Board.

(b) and (c) Details of encroachments, which have taken place at varying points of time, are as follows:

Khasra No.	*Area*	*Management*
(i) 183 (Part) . .	0.893 acres	Defence Estate Officer
(ii) 2030/964 and 2031/964	1.00 acre	Army authorities.

No land under the management of Army authorities is vacant in Naraina village. Land bearing GLR/Khasra No. 183 (62.025 acres) under the management of

Defence Estate Officer is presently unutilised; 0.893 acres therein is under encroachment.

देश में बेरोजगार डाक्टर

757. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 फरवरी, 1989 को देश में बेरोजगार डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) : (क) और (ख) 30 जून, 1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में चिकित्सा स्नातकों की संख्या 27,599 थी जिसमें स्नातकोत्तर भी शामिल हैं। 31 दिसम्बर, 1987 की स्थिति के अनुसार यह संख्या 29,639 थी। ताजे आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह बताया जाता है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में दर्ज रोजगार ढूंढने वाले सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हों।

तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रों के सामान्य विस्तार कार्यकलापों की छोड़कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों को खपाने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्ति

758. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय** : क्या योजना मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1988 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 3105 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में उनका प्रतिशत कितना है ?

योजना मंत्री तथा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री (श्री माधव सिंह सोलंकी) : गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे व्यक्तियों के अनुमान ग्रामीण, खपत व्यय संबंधी राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (एन०एस०एस०) आंकड़े के आधार पर तैयार किए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे व्यक्तियों का राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 38वें चक्र पर आधारित नवीनतम आंकड़े वर्ष 1983-84 तक उपलब्ध हैं। इन अनुमानों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 530.6 लाख व्यक्ति गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे थे। वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या और प्रतिशतता को राज्यवार जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट 149, अनुबंध संख्या-44]

Central Assistance to Kamla Nagar Hospital, Allahabad

759. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provides any grant/financial assistance for treatment of cancer patients in Kamla Nehru Hospital, Allahabad;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of assistance provided to the Hospital during the last three years; and

(c) what are the future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 31.35 lakhs has been released to the Kamla Nehru Hospital,

Allahabad, during the last three years for the purchase of two cobalt therapy units.

(c) There is no other proposal for giving assistance under the cancer control programme.

Contribution towards Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Celebrations

760. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY:
SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued departmental instructions to public sector undertakings to contribute substantially to the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary celebrations;

(b) whether these instructions are a compulsion on these public scetor undertakings;

(c) whether these public sector undertakings which are losing have been exempted from this contributions; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

CBI investigation in Bofors Gun Deal

761. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the tasks entrusted to CBI for investigation in context with the documents published by the 'Hindu' about the Howitzer gun deal with Bofors, and when were they entrusted; and

(b) what are the findings as yet and the follow up action?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The following tasks were entrusted to the CBI in the matter:—

(i) To investigate the authenticity of the documents published in the Hindu.

(ii) To establish the identity of the recepients of the alleged payments.

(iii) To ascertain whether any Indian received any part of these alleged payments, and, if so, the services for which these payments were made.

(iv) To determine whether any Indian laws have been violated.

(b) The investigations by the CBI have not so far been completed.

Pesticide compound extracted from Neem oil

762. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, a safe and natural pesticide compound 'Vapacide' has been extracted from Neem Oil;

(b) whether it is a fact that 'Vapacide' is found to be anti-feedant and render pest management quite safe, specially in case of vegetables and fruits where toxicity of synthetic pesticides is a major threat; if so, what are its other useful properties; and

(c) steps taken to upscale the process at pilot-plant level and also at commercial scale; and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A novel process to obtain an insect anti-feedant and insect growth regulatory fraction from Neem Oil named as 'Vapacide' has been developed.

(b) The anti-feedant activities have been determined against many pest. The active fraction 'Vapacide' prevents the insects, from eating the crop and thus the insects starve and die. This anti-feedant property of the fraction from Neem makes it a safe product for pest control, particularly for vegetables, fruits, etc., where toxic residue must be avoided.

The insect antifeedant has been determined against larove of Mythimna separata walk (oriental army worm) under laboratory conditions. It has been evaluated for the control of insect pest of sorghum under field conditions. It was found to be effective against spotted stem borer (chilo partellus swin), oriental army-worm (Mythimna separata walk), cotton gray weevil (myllocerus species) and to a certain extent against head-bug (calcoris angustatus).

(c) The laboratory has entered into an agreement with a party on sponsorship basis for collection of extensive bio-efficacy data and eventual commercialisation.

High Level Committee on Problems of Ex-Servicemen

763. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the High Level Committee on the problems of Ex-servicemen which have not yet been accepted or implemented by Government;

(b) the reasons of delay;

(c) by when they are likely to be decided and implemented; and

(d) whether Ex-servicemen have represented in this regard; if so when, how and what were their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d) A statement is attached. The High Level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen had made 68 recommendaitons in its report. Decision has been taken on all these recommendations. Out of the 68 recommendations, 50 have been fully accepted, 6 partly accepted and 12 recommendations have not been accepted. Out of the recommendations not accepted, 4 of them are expected to be taken care of through existing schemes and institutions.

Of the 56 recommendations fully or partly accepted, 12 have been fully implemented. Implementation has been started and is in various stages of progress relating to 40 recommendations. Four are yet to be implemented.

From time to time, Ex-servicemen have represented individually or through their Associations on various issues. The main demands include 'rank for rank pension', 'Formation of an Ex-servicemen Commission', 'Setting up a Parliamentary Committee to monitor the implementation of Government guidelines', 'Enactment of Ex-servicemen Act', 'Setting up an Ex-servicemen Financial Corporation', 'Assured employment till the age of 58', 'Uniformity in regard to terms and conditions of re-employment in civil posts'.

Army Medical Corps Doctors

764. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from 1987 onward the starting salary of Army Medical Corps Doctors has been brought

down and their first promotion becomes due only after 5 1/2 years of service as against only after 4 1/2 years earlier;

(b) if so, what are the details of reduction in the starting salary, reduction in rank and increase in the required period of service before first promotion of Army Medical Corps Doctors;

(c) what was the reason for this step when scales of all other Government employees are being revised upwards; and

(d) whether Government proposed to restore status quoante with a view to providing incentives for Doctors to enter Army Medical Corps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The pay scales of doctors in the Army Medical Corps (AMC) were revised on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, which were made effective from 1-1-86. Induction to the AMC is done in the rank of Lieutenant (pre-internship) or Captain (post-internship). In case of Lieutenant, the minimum starting pay is Rs. 2600/- and for those appointed as Captain it is Rs. 2700/- In case of officers who were in service on 31-12-85, as Captain, the pay was revised as on 1-1-86 and fixed at Rs. 2800/-. The number of years of service required for first promotion from the rank of Captain to Major was reduced from 6 years to 5 years, consequent on the Cadre Review finalised in 1985.

(d) No, Sir.

Central Assessment of Fibrosar Coma Disease in Sarguja District in Madhya Pradesh

765. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of experts had recently been sent from the Centre to the predominantly tribal area of Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh to assess the nature and extent of the disease fibrosar coma (Cancer);

(b) if so, what are the details of the report submitted by the team; and

(c) what action plan has been laid down in the light of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) A team of experts from the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, under the Indian Council of Medical Research was sent to Sarguja district to assess the nature and extent of the disease fibrosar coma in the tribal area. The team visited Sarguja District Primary Health Centres, the Holy Cross Hospital, Ambikapur, District Hospital, Sarguja and State Health Directorate at Bhopal.

A total of 24 cases of fibrosar coma have been reported in the Holy Cross Hospital at Ambikapur in a period of 12 years i.e. from 1976 to 1988. The I.C.M.R. is analysing the data.

Eighth Five Year Plan

766. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preparation for the Eighth Five Year Plan has since been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the new thrusts of it as compared to the earlier ones?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Five Year Plans are formulated through a well established

procedure beginning with the preparation of the Approach Paper and setting up of sectoral Working Groups/Steering Groups etc. A number of Working Groups/ Steering Groups for different sectors have already been set up by the Planning Commission. The work on preparation of the Eighth Five Year Plan will be undertaken after the Approach Paper is finalised/ approved by the National Development Council.

Import of machines for treatment of Kidney Stones

767. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Kidney stone-surgeons oppose machine imports" appearing in the Hindu dated the 31st December, 1988; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to the reservation expressed by the senior surgeons against the free imports and use of lithotipsy machines for treatment of kidney stones without surgery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The equipment is included under Open General Licence, list II Appendix 6 of Imports Exports Policy 1988—91, as well as under the list given in the notification 65/88-Cus, dated 1-3-1988 for concession of custom duty exemption. Charitable and Semi-Charitable organisations approved by respective State Government are permitted 100 per cent custom duty exemption on this item with approval of Export Committee including Urologist/Nephrologist as member.

We have not received any complaint from any patient or any surgeon or nephrologist so far. There is no lithotipsy machine in any Central Government Hospital. AIIMS is about to procure one.

Marketing of dangerous drugs

768. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Clioquinol, Analgin Dextro-prooxyphane, oxphenbutazone, Phenylbutazone, Femibutazone, Diiodohydroxyquinoline, Ethylestrenol, Nandrolone and Methandienone are being marketed in the country for human consumption;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these are dangerous drugs and have been banned in a number of countries;

(c) if so, the details of dangerous effects came to the notice of Government; and

(d) the names of substitute drugs and what steps have been taken to withdraw these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While these drugs are being marketed in a number of countries, some countries have preferred to withdraw some of these drugs.

(c) and (d) The experts in the country have not considered these drugs as dangerous and have not recommended withdrawal of these drugs.

Dextropropoxyphene, Oxyphenbutazone, Phenylbutazone, are analgesic/anti-inflamuatory drugs; Diodohydroxyquinoline is an anti-amoebic drug; Ethyloestronol, Naodrolone and Methandienone are anabolic drugs. Other analgesics/anti-inflammatory drugs like Aspirin, Paracetamol, Ibuprofen are also not free side effects. Similarly the other anti-amoebic drugs like Metronidazole, Tinidazole, Diloxanide, Emetine have their own characteristic side-effects.

The side effects of other androgens are very similar to that of Ethyloestrenol, Nandrolone and Methandienone.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी

769. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**

श्री पृथ्वी माझी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंध रखने वाले भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के उन अधिकारियों की सूचीकृत संख्या क्या है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार में संयुक्त सचिवों के रूप में कार्य करने के योग्य पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन श्रेणियों के उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो इस समय केन्द्रीसे सरकार में संयुक्त सचिवों अथवा इन ऊंचे पदों पर कार्य कर रहे है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त सचिव और इससे ऊपर के पदों पर अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करते समय केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखती है कि ऐसे ऊंचे पदों का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत इन श्रेणियों के लिए आरक्षित रखा जाये ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम) : (क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अनुसूचित जाति के 62 अधिकारी तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के 20 अधिकारी केन्द्र में संयुक्त सचिव/समतुल्य पदों पर कार्य करने के लिए योग्य पाये गये हैं ।

(ख) इस समय भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अनुसूचित जाति के 14 अधिकारी तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के 4 अधिकारी केन्द्र में संयुक्त सचिव/समतुल्य अथवा उच्चस्तर पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर पर अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने के लिए उनकी योग्यता और अनुभव को ध्यान में रखना होगा । हालांकि अधिकारियों के किसी वर्ग या समूह के लिए पदों का कोई नियत प्रतिशत आरक्षित नहीं किया गया है फिर भी यह प्रयास किया जाता है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के जिन अधिकारियों के नामों का सम्बन्धित संवर्ग प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्ताव किया जाता है और जो इस स्तर के पदों पर कार्य करने के लिए योग्य हैं, उन्हें प्रतिनियुक्ति पर रखा जाए ।

Allocation made for Madhya Pradesh

770. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:

SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the allocations made for the centrally sponsored schemes for Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent so far out of the amount allotted to the State; and

(c) the provisions made for the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A statement (*See* below) indicating allocation for the Seventh Plan, expenditure during the first three years 1985-86 to 1987-88 of the plan and allocation for 1988-89 in respect of some of the major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in Madhya Pradesh, based on the data available in the Planning Commission, is enclosed.

Statement

Some of the Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes-Madhya Pradesh

Head/Name of the scheme	Seventh Plan allocation	Exp. by the end of 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89
Health			
Family Welfare Programme	1/	10117.34	2987.25
National Malaria Eradication Programme	2717.72	3392.40	787.42
Rural Development			
Integrated Rural Development Programme	1/	17074.99	6599.79
National Rural Employment Programme	1/	19765.00	3171.00
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	1/	12944.00	5060.00
Social Welfare			
Integrated Child Development Services	1/	2180.34	4/
Agriculture			
Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers	1/	1754.90	685.20
Command Area Development			
Command Area Development Programme	16196.00	6396.00	2291.00
Water Supply			
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	1/	9184.00	2773.00
Education			
Operation Black Board Programme	2/	1194.00 3/	1981.00
Power			
Renovation & Modernisation of Thermal Power Stations	1/	886.22	250.30
Inter-State Transmission Lines	1429.00	1273.00	120.00
Forestry			
Rural Fuelwood Plantations	450.00	342 09	176.82
Welfare of Backward classes			
Post Matric Scholarship	1/	443 60	176.51

1/ No Statewise allocation has been made for these programmes. Allocations are being decided on year to year wise.

2/ The scheme was not formulated then.

3/ Grants released.

4/ Devolution of Fund depends on receipt of application.

Production of measles vaccines

771. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
THAKUR JAGATPAL SINGH:
SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1509 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that measles vaccines are not being produced in the country;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to produce them in the country; and

(c) by when the country will become self sufficient in the production of these vaccines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) No Sir, indigenous production of Measles Vaccine has commenced in the current financial year. Government of India has licensed the Serum Institute of India, Pune, a private sector company, to manufacture Measles Vaccine. The unit has already started supply of Measles Vaccine formulated in its facilities in India from imported bulk. Supplies from indigenous bulk is expected by 1989-90. Government of India has also approved the setting up of an R&D-cum-manufacturing unit in the joint sector to produce Viral Vaccines, including 20 M doses of Measles Vaccine per annum.

(c) The country is expected to become self-sufficient in the production of Measles Vaccine by the year 1990-91.

Production of Vaccines

772. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
THAKUR JAGATPAL SINGH:
SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to undertake large scale production of vaccines by vero cell micro-carrier fermentation technology;

(b) if so, whether there will be any collaboration in this regard; and

(c) the location of the production centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir, it is proposed to undertake large scale production of inactivated Polio Vaccine and Rabies Vaccine by employing the Vero Cell Micro-Carrier Fermentation Technology.

(b) and (c) A manufacturing unit for these two Viral Vaccines in the joint sector is being set up in Gurgaon district of Haryana in technical collaboration with the Institute Merieux, Lyon, France.

IAS Officers from M.P. on deputation to the Central Government

773. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Administrative Service Officers of Madhya Pradesh cadre who are on deputation in the Central Government;

(b) the number of such officers out of them who are holding the posts of Joint-Secretary and above; and

(c) whether there is any proposal of Government to take on deputation a large number of such officers from underdeveloped States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 62.

(b) 35.

(c) Every effort is made to take officers on deputation from each cadre, keeping in view the Central Deputation Reserve of each cadre.

Measures to determine poverty line

774. SHRI P. N. SUKUL:
SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the indicators being adopted now to determine the poverty line in respect of an individual or family;

(b) what part of the country's populations was below the poverty line in the beginning of the current Plan and now as per these indicators;

(c) the details of the poverty alleviation plans now under implementation in the country; and

(d) what is the level of poverty reduction sought to be achieved by the end of this plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The main indicator for determining the poverty line is calorie consumption. The Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand constituted by Planning Commission (1979) defined the poverty line as per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. Poverty line up-dated for 1983-84 was Rs. 101.80 for rural areas and Rs. 117.50 for urban areas.

(b) At the time of the commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan a number of persons living below poverty line were available for the year 1983-84. During that year the percentage of persons below poverty line was 40.4 in rural areas, 28.1 in urban areas and 37.4 for rural and urban combined at All India level.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages a 5 per cent per annum growth in the economy through investments in agriculture, industry and infrastructure in order to generate higher income and employment. Besides this investments in poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been suitably intensified during the 7th Plan. Special programmes are also being implemented for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as well as hilly and backward areas.

(d) In the Seventh Five Year Plan the percentage of population below poverty line is projected to be reduced to 25.8 in 1989-90.

Import of Vaccines

775. SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vaccines are being imported in the country;

(b) if so, the names of those vaccines;

(c) what was the total import of each vaccine from 1st January to 31st December, 1988;

(d) the names of the parties which imported these vaccines, quantity imported by each, CIF price of each vaccine of each import alongwith source of import; and

(e) what is the number of samples of these vaccines which were drawn during 1988 and what is the report of each alongwith the laboratory where sample tested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following vaccines are imported into the country:—

1. Measles Vaccine

2. MMR Vaccine
3. Polio Vaccine
4. Hepatitis B Vaccine
5. Meningococceal Vaccine
6. Inactivated Rabies Vaccine
7. Anti-Rabies (P.C.E.C.) Vaccine

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Import of medicines

776. SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Methandienone, Iudomethacin, Rifampicin, Norethisterone, Dyrogesterone and Glipazide are being imported in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of each imported during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) the names of the parties which imported these drugs and what was the quantity imported by each along with source of import and CIF price per unit; and

(d) what are the names of diseases for which each is being used and what are the details of side effects which came to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) As per Annexure [*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No. 45].

(d) As per statement (*See* below)

Statement

No serious side-effect has come to the notice of this Ministry. Names of some of the diseases for which each is being used are given below :

Name of the drugs	Diseases for which used
1. Methadienone	For the treatment of Osteoporosis, Inoperable Neoplast of the breast, for conditions characterised by protein and bone wasting.
2. Indomethacin	Treatment of Pheumatoid Arthritis, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Osteo-arthritis and acute gout.
3. Rifampicin	Treatment of T.B. and Leprosy.
4. Nor-ethisterone . . .	Treatment of Amenorrhoea, Functional Uterine bleeding.
5. Dyrogesterone	—do—
6. Glipazide	Treatment of Diabetis.

Contaminated intravenous fluid by Oslers Pharma Limited

777. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire stock of 80,000 bottles of an intravenous fluid supplied by a Coimbatore based firm Oslers Pharma Limited were found to be contaminated; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) M/s Eskay

Pharmaceuticals, New Delhi had made a complaint to the Drugs Controller Delhi Administration that M/s Osler Pharma Limited, Coimbatore had supplied 30,000 (and not 80,000) contaminated bottles of intravenous fluids of 13 different batches.

Drugs Inspectors of Delhi Administration have sent samples of 11 batches for test at Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad.

Shifting of Cray XMP-14 super computer

778. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
DR. R. K. PODDAR:
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cray XMP-14 Super Computer which was installed at the Mausam Bhavan, New Delhi, has been shifted to Pune; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

AIDS positive test on samples of immunoglobulin injection at AIIMS, New Delhi

779. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM:
DR. R. K. PODDAR:
SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in the Times of India dated 29-1-89 that there was widespread concern among doctors in AIDS positive test on 1845 R S.—6.

two samples of an immunoglobulin injection at the All India Institute ot Medical Sciences, Delhi; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken in public interest; and

(c) whether any investigation has been held; if so, what are the findings thereof and the names of the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The government have seen the news item in times of India dated 29-1-1989. Two samples of injection anti-D immunoglobulin of batch 6/88 produced by M|s. Bharat Serum and Vaccines Pvt. Ltd., tested at All India Institute of Medical Sciences were found positive for HIV antibodies.

(b) On receipt of information from the Medical Superintendent, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, about the presence of HIV anti-bodies in samples of anti-D immunoglobulin injection produced by M/s. Bharat Serum and Vaccines Pvt. Ltd., the Drug Controller of India instructed the Commissioner, Food & Drug Administration Maharashtra, who gave orders to recall all batches of injections anti-D Immuniglobulin and stop production and distribution of all blood products manufactured by M/s. Bharat Serum and Vaccines Pvt. Ltd.

The Director General of Health Services has issued detailed instructions to all State Drug Controllers on 14-2-1989. The instructions cover the following aspect:

1. Manufacturers of blood products are required to test samples of blood from every bleeding, for HIV antibodies. Only those blood units which are free from HIV antibodies should be used for manufacture of blood products.

2. The pool of plasma before fractionation is required to be tested for HIV anti-bodies.

3. Standard manufacturing processes have been suggested for manufacture of blood products.

4. As a measure of abundant caution, blood products containing immu-

noglobulin preparations are required to be screened for HIV antibodies and released for marketing only if they are found free from HIV antibodies.

5. State Drug Control Authority should undertake random checking of immunoglobulin preparations by getting the samples tested at accredited laboratories.

(c) The team of officers from the Food and Drug Administration Maharashtra, and Government of India had conducted preliminary investigations. The following facts have been brought out in the report:—

(i) the samples of anti-D vaccine tested by AIIMS belong to batch No. 6/88 manufactured in August, 1988.

(ii) bloow from 26 donors had been used in preparation of this batch.

(iii) Bharat Serum and Vaccines Pvt. Ltd. had conducted serological tests on donors for HIV antibodies during the preceding years . However, individual blood units used in the preparation of pooled plasma had not been tested.

Aids antibodies in "Anti RHD Immuno. globulin"

780. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that presence of AIDS antibodies in "Anti RHD immunoglobulin" was recently detected at the AIIMS:

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the action taken by Government for the withdrawal of the Anti D Vaccine from the market;

(c) whether it is a fact that while AIDS free certificates are insisted upon in the case of imported blood and blood products, similar precautions are not taken in the case of indigenous blood products; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor stating whether Government proposes to make the screening of the indigenous blood and blood products for AIDS mandatory; if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Yes; the All India Institute of Medical Sciences had *sug meto* conducted the HIV antibody tests on two samples of injection Anti-D supplied by M/s. Bharat Serum & Vaccines Pvt. Ltd., Bombay on 23-1-1989 by ELISA and Western Blot and found positive for anti-bodies under both tests. However the samples when tested for presence of viral antigen gave negative results.

(c) All human blood are now required to be tested for HIV anti-bodies.

(d) On the 6th May, 1986, administrative instructions were issued by Drug Controller of India to all the State Drug Controllers that the Blood Banks should comply with the requirement of accepting blood from professional donors only on production of certificate regarding absence of HIV INFECTION. Thereafter on 14th February, 1989, detailed guidelines have been issued by DGHS to all State Drug Controllers regarding screening of all units of blood received in blood banks in cities where surveillance centres have been established by ICMR.

Every blood manufacturer requires a licence which is issued under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940. Draft rules under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 have been framed and sent to the Government

of India Press for publication in the official Gazette seeking suggestions within 21 days. The draft Rules provides that "every licencee of a Blood Bank shall get sample of every blood unit tested for freedom from HIV antibodies from such laboratories specified for the purpose by the Central Government. Date of performing this test shall be recorded on the label of the container also."

Purchase of Machinery for Ayurveda and Unani Pharmacists in Andhra Pradesh

781. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:
SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for grant for purchase of machinery to be provided for Pharmacists in Ayurveda and Unani pending with the Government of India during the last one year; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Two Pharmacies at Hyderabad (one each in Ayurveda and Unani) were approved for assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Development of ISM Pharmacies including Herbal Farms and Drug Testing Laboratories in the State" during the years 1977-78 and 1982-83 respectively. Under the scheme, the pattern of assistance stipulates that assistance will be restricted to the minimum needs of the State Pharmacy not exceeding Rs 8.00 lakhs both for non-recurring and recurring expenditure including expenditure on purchase of machinery. The Ayurvda Pharmy at Hyderabad has been provided the maximum assistance of Rs. 8.00 lakhs The other Unani Pharmacy has been provided assistance upto Rs. 5.48 lakhs so far. This Pharmacy is eligible for further assistance of Rs. 2.52 lakhs in instalments on the basis of the progress achieved

Starting of P. G. Courses in Ayurveda System

782. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:
SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal sent by Government of Andhra Pradesh for starting P.G. courses in Darvyaguna and Vaisajyakalpaa of Ayurveda system is pending with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in clearing the same; and

(c) when Government propose to clear these schemes;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Request for introduction of Post Graduate courses in Dravyaguna Rasa-tantra and Vhaishajyakalpaa in the Government Ayurved College, Vijayawada was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in July, 1984.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to accept the proposal due to resource constraints.

Development of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes

783. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is one of the select group of nations to have mastered the technology for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;

(b) if so, what are the principal achievements in different areas of application of nuclear energy, particularly in industrial health and power;

(c) whether the Indian help has been sought by any other country to develop application of nuclear energy in such fields as power and industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technology has been developed in the country covering the entire range of activities from prospecting for atomic minerals, fabrication of nuclear fuel, setting up of nuclear power plants, reprocessing of spent fuel and management of wastes. Six nuclear power reactors with the total installed capacity of 1230 MWe are in operation and another reactor of 235 MWe at Narora will start producing power shortly. Indigenously produced radioisotopes are being used in about 330 Medical Institutions benefitting about 6,00,000 patients annually. Cobalt-60 sources are supplied to cancer hospitals for Radiotherapy purposes. Medical products are being sterilised using Gamma Radiation from Cobalt-60 sources. Radioisotopes sources, and Radiotracer Techniques are used in industry for quality control and for effecting improvements in production processes. Radiation techniques are being used in agriculture for mutation breeding and are expected to be used for food preservation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Collaboration with other countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy includes arranging workshops to share knowledge in utilisation of Radioisotopes and Radiation technologies in various fields. Training programmes have also been organised in Nuclear Physics, Operation and Maintenance of Research Reactors, Production and applications of Radioisotopes, Radiation Sterilisation of Medical products, Industrial Tracer Technology for the benefit of participants from countries of South East Asia and far Eastern Region.

Research on AIDS

784. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a well-known Indian Microbiologist working in the United States has cautioned India against wasting money in research on AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome);

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to this Microbiologist AIDS virus will not kill even 20 persons a year;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government on this report; and

(d) whether the research on AIDS is continuing in spite of such warning and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the news report stating that an Indian Microbiologist working in USA cautioned India against wasting money in research on AIDS.

(c) and (d) According to the information available with the WHO, AIDS has spread to all the countries over the world. As of 1st December, 1988, a cumulative global total of 1,29,385 cases of AIDS has been reported to the World Health Organization, Global Programme on AIDS. Global research efforts have been intensified to find out the extent of the disease, modes of transmission, drugs for treatment and vaccine for prevention of AIDS.

For reasons yet unknown, India and other Asian countries have been affected least by the HIV infection. Only 29 full blown cases of AIDS have been detected in India.

The research studies so far, have given us an early lead about the magnitude of the problem and the major modes of transmission. Continued research is essential to contain spread of HIV infection.

Conducting research on AIDS is not a waste of money, as Research is necessary to determine:

(i) prevalence of infection in high risk groups in different regions.

(ii) modes of transmission of HIV infection;

(iii) clinical profile of AIDS cases;

(iv) natural history of HIV infection and plan effective control measures;

(v) R & D for control of AIDS.

श्री लंका में भारतीय फौज

785. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व श्रीलंका और भारत के बीच हुए समझौते को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अपनी फौज श्रीलंका भेजी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1989 तक इन सैनिकों पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ग) इसी अवधि तक श्रीलंका में मारे गये घायल हुये विभिन्न रैंकों के फौजी-अफसरों तथा सिपाहियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ; और

(घ) इन सैनिकों को श्रीलंका से कब तक वापस बुला लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

रक्षा संसदीय कार्य उत्पादन और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही) : (क) भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के कार्यान्वयन में सहायता करने और श्रीलंका के उत्तरी-पूर्वी प्रांत में सभी समुदायों के लोगों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारतीय शांति सेना जुलाई, 1987 से श्रीलंका में तैनात है ।

(ख) 31-1-1989 तक भारतीय शांति सेना की कार्रवाईयों पर 175.79 करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने की सूचना है ।

(ग) 31-1-1989 तक 37 अफसर और 735 जूनियर कमीशन अफसर/अन्य रैंक मारे गये तथा 115 अफसर तथा 1898 जूनियर कमीशन अफसर/अन्य रैंक घायल हुये ।

(घ) श्रीलंका में भारतीय सेना कितने समय तक रहेगी इस प्रश्न को भारत श्रीलंका समझौते के कार्यान्वयन के संदर्भ में देखा जाना चाहिए । भारतीय शांति सेना को वापस बुलाने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

विलम्ब से पूरा होने वाली केंद्रीय परियोजनायें

786. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :**
श्री राम जेटमलानी :

क्या कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में विकास के लिए बनायी गयी अनेक परियोजनायें अपने निर्धारित समय में पूरी नहीं हो सकी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1988 के अन्त तक कुल कितनी परियोजनायें निर्माणाधीन थीं ;

(ग) इनमें से उन परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जो अपने निर्धारित समय में पूरा नहीं हो पायी है ; और

(घ) निर्धारित समय में पूरा न होने के कारण इनकी निर्माण लागत में कितनी वृद्धि हो गई है ?

योजना मंत्री तथा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री (श्रीमाधव सिंह सोलंकी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) 30 सितम्बर 1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मंत्रालय की

त्रैमासिक प्रबोधन प्रणाली के मुताबिक प्रत्येक 20 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत वाली कार्यान्वयनाधीन 303 परियोजनाओं में से 166 परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में विलम्ब हुआ तथा 137 को निर्धारित समय में पूरा किया गया ।

31 दिसम्बर, 1988 की समाप्ति की स्थिति के अनुसार कुल परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक 100 करोड़ रु. से अधिक लागत वाली 113 परियोजनायें फ्लैश रिपोर्ट प्रबोधन प्रणाली के अधीन रही । इन 113 परियोजनाओं में से 78 में विलम्ब हुआ तथा 35 निर्धारित समय में पूरी की गईं ।

(घ) 30 सितम्बर, 1988 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रत्येक 20 करोड़ रु. से अधिक लागत वाली, 166 परियोजनाओं तथा दिसम्बर, 1988 की समाप्ति की स्थिति के अनुसार, प्रत्येक 100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत वाली 78 परियोजनाओं के संबंध में लागत वृद्धि क्रमश: लगभग 21099 करोड़ रुपये तथा 20753 करोड़ रुपए जो उनकी मूल अनुमोदित लागत से गिनी गई ।

Quality of imported drugs

787. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bulk drugs being imported in the country are allowed for clearance and human consumption after satisfying the quality and other required formalities of Drugs and Cosmetic rules;

(b) the names of bulk drugs for which samples were drawn during 1988 for testing their quality;

(c) the names of the laboratories where tested and what was the report of each;

(d) whether it is a fact that Dydrogesterone, Sulphadoxin, Rifampicin, Amitryptiline Hcl Methacarbomol and Danazol were imported during 1988; and

(e) if so, the name of companies which imported, quantity imported by each, source of imoprt and CIF price per Kg. of each import of each drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, it is a fact.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Newsitem Captioned "Panic in AIIMS over Injection with AIDS"

788. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Newsitem which appeared in The Times of India on 29th January, 1989 under the heading "Panic in AIIMS over Injection with AIDS";

(b) if so, what is the total number of samples drawn of blood based products during the last two years, year-wise for AIDS Antibodies Test alongwith names of such products;

(c) what was the report of each;

(d) whether Government have any mechanism to monitor deaths due to AIDS; and

(e) if so. the number of deaths due to transfusion of blood and blood products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Government has seen the news item reported in Times of India dated 29-1-1989.

(b) and (c) Under (British Pharmacopia & US Pharmacopoiea BP and USP the final blood products are not be tested

for HIV antibodies. The manufacturers in India are covered by these two Pharmacopia. However, under USP/BP each unit of blood and the plasma pool are to be tested for HIV antibodies. Administrative instructions have been issued in May, 1986, that all professional blood donors have to be screened for HIV antibodies.

(d) The Indian Council of Medical Research surveillance/reference centres for AIDS monitor all sero-positive individuals and deaths due to AIDS. The Clinicians have been sensitised about AIDS disease. A surveillance system has been organised for screening and reporting cases of AIDS and deaths due to AIDS. The number of deaths due to AIDS are reported every fortnight to the Government of India.

(e) So far, there has been 3 deaths due to AIDS, following blood transfusion/ blood product infusion. One of these persons received massive transfusion in USA during coronary by-pass surgery. The second received Factor VIII infusion in USA. The third was an Indian who received an emergency transfusion from an infected Indian blood donor; he developed AIDS and succumbed to it. So far, only one person has died due to AIDS following infected blood transfusion in India.

Import of Blood Products

789. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of products, produced from blood, imported during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the names of importers, source of import and quantity imported by each of these products;

(c) the names of the diseases for which blood donors were screened by the producers; and

(d) the names of the products which were tested for different antibodies and what are the details of each report during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement I and statement II. (*See* below)

(c) The importers are requested to produce a certificate from the manufacturer that the blood product is form of HIV antibodies.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement-I

Names of Products produced from Blood, Imported during last 3 years, Year-wise

S. No.	Name of Product	Country of origin	1986-87	1987-88	April 1988 to Dec. 1988
1	Tetanus Immuna Globulin vials.	Spain	100 vials	—	—
2	Tetanus Immune globulin Powder	Spain, Italy, Switzerland	39 m.u.	55.5 m.u.	71 m.u.
3	Hepatitis B Immue Globulin	West Germany	1000ml.	600 vials	1000 vials
4	Human Gamma Globulin	U.S.A.	58 kgs.	—	30 kgs.
5	Anti Human Globulin Sera	USA, Switzerland	40 litres	—	—
6	Hepatitis B Vaccine	Korea, Switzerland Holland, Belgium	24,170 vials	815 doses	500 vials
7	Lymphoglobulin	France	50x5 ml.	—	—
8	Anti Lymphocyte, Globulin	France	25x5 ml.	60x10 ml	210 vials
9	Anti Human Serum	U.S.A.	—	4 litres	—
10	Human Immune globulin	West Germany	—	200x10 ml	10,000 vials
11	Pentaglobulin	West Germany	—	—	10,000 ml.
12	Anti Lymphocyte Serum	France	—	—	70 ml.
13	Anti Rh Immune globulin	U.S.A.	—	—	500x10ml.
14	Pentaglobulin Gamma Protect Hepatitis	West Germany	—	—	350 vials

Statement-II

Names of leading Importers of blood products.

1. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
2. Eskeyef Ltd., Bangalore.
3. M/s. Krishna Keshav Lab., Madras.
4. M/s. Chemech Laboratories, Madras.
5. Appollo Hospital, Madras.
6. M/s. Rallies India Ltd. Madras.
7. M/s. Curewel (India) Ltd.
8. M/s. Bharat Serum & Vaccines.
9. M/s. Associatood Lab., Bombay.
10. M/s. Serum Institute of (India), Pune.
11. M/s. Hoechst (India) Ltd.
12. M/s. Ethnor Ltd.
13. M/s. Span Diagnostics Ltd.
14. M/s. Miles India Ltd.

Import of finished formulations under OGL

790 SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of finished formulations which are produced in the country and are allowed for import under OGL;

(b) what was the quantity of each import during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of importers, source of each import and average CIF price of each of these imported formulations;

(d) whether any samples of any of these products was drawn for test before clearance during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) if so, the names of such formulations, alongwith the name of laboratory where tested and what are the details of each report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) List of finished drug preparation; life saving and anti-cancer, allowed for import under Open General Licence is given in list 3 of Appendix-6 of Import & Export Policy 1988-91. Drugs included in this list are either not manufactured in the country or are not manufactured in adequate quantities.

(b) and (c) As per information available, the imports of finished formulations during the last 3 years are as follows:—

Year	Value in Rs.
1985-86	15,82,42,605
1986-87	21,84,12,180
1987-88	21,,34,97,179.

The names of leading importers of finished formulations and the countries from where such formulations are normally imported are given in Statement-I. (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Samples of imported drugs are tested to check the quality of the drug before release. The samples are tested at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta or at the Government approved laboratories. The vaccines are tested at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli only. The drugs declared not of standard quality are not released.

Statement

Names of the make leading importers of drugs as finished formulations.

1. M/s. Associated Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. Arvind Exports, Bombay.
3. M/s. Arun & Co., Bombay.
4. M/s. Abbott Labs. Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Amar Diagnostics, Bombay.
6. M/s. Anand Brothers, New Delhi.
7. M/s. Bhagar Traders, Bombay.

8. M|s. Bharat Serum & Vaccines, Bombay.
9. M|s. Biddle Sawya Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
10. M|s. B.L. Marketing Services, New Delhi.
11. M|s. Chandra Bhagat Chemicals, Bombay.
12. M|s. Chemech Labs. Madras.
13. M|s. Curewel (I) Ltd., Faridabad.
14 M|s .Crystal Pharma, Bombay.
15 M|s. D. P. Medical Diagnostics, Bombay.
16. M|s. Dolphin Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
17. M|s. E. Merck (I) Ltd., Bombay.
18. M|s. Ezra Brothers, Bombay.
19. M|s. Eskayef Ltd., Bangalore.
20. M|s.Elder Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.
21. M|s. German Remedies Ltd., Bombay.
22. M|s. Glindia Ltd., Bombay.
23. M|s. Hoechst India Ltd., Bombay.
24. M|s. Hemmo Pharma, Bombay.
25. M|s. Haffkin Bio Pharmaceuticals Bombay.
26. M|s. Infak (I) Ltd., Calcutta.
27. M|s. Intercare Ltd., Calcutta.
28. M|s. I.D.P.L., New Delhi.
29. M|s. International Trading Co., Bombay.
30. M|s. J. Mitra & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
31. M|s. K. Seventilal & C[illegible]y.
32. M|s. Khandelwal Labs. Ltd., Bombay.
33. M|s. Kantilal Manilal & Co., Bombay.
34. M|s. Miles India Ltd., Baroda.
35. M|s. Merind India Ltd., Bombay.
36. M|s. M.J. Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.
37. M|s. Natwar Lal & Co., Bombay.
38. M|s. N. Arvend & Co., Bombay.
39. M|s. Pharmacia United Ltd., New Delhi.
40. M|s. Radicura Pharma, Delhi.
41. M|s. R.P. Associates, Delhi.
42. M|s. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.
43. M|s. Royal Pharma International, Bombay.
44. M|s. Sorum Institute of India, Pune.
45. M|s. Sayabiotics Ltd., Vadodara.
46. M|s. Span diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.
47. M|s. Sun Exports Corporation, Bombay.
48. M|s. T.T.K. Pharma Ltd., Bombay.
49. M|s. Tata Pharma Bombay.
50. M|s. Tata Exports Ltd., Bombay.
51. M|s. Torrent Labs Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
52. M|s. Uni-RCB Ltd., Bombay.
53. M|s. Unichem Labs., Bombay.
54. M|s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay.
55. M|s. Vasscoid Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
56. M|s. Win Medicare Ltd., New Delhi.

Name of the countries from where the finished drugs are normally imported.

1. Switzerland
2. Italy
3. West Germany
4. England
5. Hungary

6. France.

7. U.S.A.

8. U.S.S.R.

9. Japan.

10. Belgium.

11. Greece.

Import of vaccines and finished medicines

791. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain vaccines and finished medicines are being imported under OGL for human consumption on stock and sale basis;

(b) if so, the names of vaccines and finished medicines imported from 1st January, 1989 to 15th February, 1989;

(c) the names of the companies which imported alongwith source of import and CIF price of each medicine;

(d) whether it is also a fact that medicines and vaccines of poor quality, and sub-standard are being imported;

(e) if so, names of the products for which samples were drawn for test; and

(f) the names of the laboratory where each sample was tested and what was the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) As per information available with this Ministry, details of finished formulation and vaccines imported under OGL at Delhi Port from 1st January to 15th February, 1989 is given at Annexure (*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No.—467. Samples of vaccines are tested at Central Research Institute Kasauli, other drugs are tested at Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta and at Govt. approved laboratories. Drugs found not conforming to prescribed standards are not permitted to be released.

Report of export committee on Category-I drugs

792. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government appointed an expert committee to identify drugs for Category-I; if so, the names of drugs identified;

(b) whether the committee submitted its report;

(c) if so, when was the report submitted and what are the details of their recommendations;

(d) whether Government have examined the report; and

(e) if so, the details of recommendations accepted and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e) The Government appointed an expert committee to review and examine representations and suggestions for inclusion of drugs in the Category I of the Drug Prices Control Order, 1987. The Committee submitted its report in November, 1988 and its report containing the review of drugs is under active examination of the Government.

Inclusion of ORS under Category-I

793. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Expert Committee appointed by his Ministry,

to identify drugs for Category-I recommended for inclusion of ORS under Category-I of drugs price control order;

(b) if so, when was such recommendation made; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that ORS has been excluded from price control after their recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) ORS was included in the original Drugs Price Control Order 1987 under Category-I. The expert committee set up by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review the Category-I drugs reiterated the listing of ORS, as per World Health Organisation formula, under Category-I, in their report submitted in November, 1988. The Department of Chemicals, However, deleted ORS from the amended Drugs Price Control Order in January, 1989 on the ground that ORS is not a single bulk drug but is a combination of a number of inorganic salts and dextrose. The Category-I list consists of single bulk drugs for the purpose of price control with MAPE (Maximum Allowable Postmanufacturing Expenses) of 75 per cent.

Import of Vincrestine and Vinblastine Injections

794. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vincrestine and Vinblastine Injections are allowed for import under OGL;

(b) what was the quantity of each imported during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that these injections are manufactured in the country;

(d) if so, what are the reasons to allow the import of these products under OGL;

(e) whether it is also a fact that India is exporting the bulk drugs based on which these products are manufactured in U.K., U.S.A. and other countries; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per statement annexed. (*See* below).

(c) Permission has been granted to two firms to manufacture these drugs in the country;

(d) Life saving drugs which are either not manufactured in the country or their production is not adequate to meet the requirements of the country are permitted to be imported under Open General Licence.

(e) and (f) Under the import and Export Policy 1988-91, there is no ban on the export of Vinblastine and Vincristine. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports under the Ministry of Commerce, consider the requests for prohibiting import of products into the country based on the reference received from the manufacturers.

Statement

The details of the import of these drugs during the last 3 years are given below :

	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Vincristine	25 gms 34000 vials	Rs. 12,71,899	245 gms 15274 vials	Rs. 22,63,365	75 gms	Rs. 3,16,336
Vinblastine Inj.	3100 vials 10 mg.	Rs. 1,60,083	1568 vials 10 mg	Rs. 80,771	Rs. Nil.	

Marketing of Fenibutazone etc. in the country

795. SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fenilbutazone, Butadione, Phenylbutazonum and Oxyphebutazone are being marketed in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that these cause stomach ulcers, Liver and Kidney damage;

(c) what are the diseases for which these drugs are used;

(d) whether it is a fact that safer drugs are available in the market for same symptoms; and

(e) if so, the names of those drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The drugs Oxyphenbutazone|Phenylbutazone like other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, could cause gastric irritation leading to bleeding and ulcers as side effects.

(c) The drugs are used for musculoskeletal-disorders such as Gouty Arthritis and Ankylosing Spondylitis.

(d) and (e) The other drugs, namely Aspirin, Piroxicam, Diclofenac Sodium, Ketoprofen, Flurbiprofen indicated for the musculo skeletal disorders, available in the market, also are not free from the gastric side effects.

Import of Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate etc.

796. SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total import of Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate, Lynoestrenol, Tolnafate and Isopropyl Antipyrine during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what are the names of importers, quantity imported by each during each year;

(c) what was the source of each import and CIF price of each import;

(d) the names of three leading brands of each drug being marketed in the country; and

(e) what is the disease for which each is used and what are the side effects of each drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) Information available with this Ministry for the last three years is given a Statement I. (*See below*)

(d) and (e) Names of popular brands along with diseases for which they are used and their side-effects are given at Statement II.

Statement-I

Parts (A) to (C) :

Name of the Product	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Qtv. in Kgs.	CIF v lue in Rs.	Q'y. in Kgs.	CIF V lue in Rs.	Qtv. in Kgs.	CIF v.lue in Rs.
1. Hydrox/progesterone caproate	3	17,170	13	91,643	42	3,0 ,561
2. Lyn e trenol	80	34,82,873	70	41,38,502	56 5	28,53,617
3. Toln ft te	595	59,56,695	918	122,72,792	1,035	123 65,517
4. Isopropyl/Antipyrin (Prophphenozone)	69,000	74,68,447	5600	7,28,612	Nil.	

Statement-II

Name of the drug	Name of the Popular Brand	Diseases for which used	Side effects
1. Hydroxyprogesterone	Prolution Depot	Recurrent and threatened abortion, Primary and Secondary amenorrhea.	Virilisation of the Fetus, Acne, Odema Weight gain, Headache, depression etc.
2. Lynoestrenol	Orgalutin Orgametril Sintemetin	Selected cases of Amenorrhoes, Disfunctional Urine bleeding Dysmenorrhoea, Delay in Manuaration.	Do.
3. Tolnaftate	Tinaderm Tolnaderm Tenacidal	Tinea infections and athletic foot.	Skin reactions including irritation, Dermatitis and Pruritus.
4. Isopropyl Antipyrin	Saridon	Headache	..

Fatal blood disease caused by drugs

797. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Metamiuazol, Methampyrone, Analgin causes agranulocytosis which is a fatal blood disease;

(b) what are the names of five major brands being marketed in the country based on these drugs;

(c) what is the symptoms for which these drugs are used;

(d) whether any substitute drugs are available in the market which are safer;

(e) if so, the names of those drugs; and

(f) the names of the countries where these drugs have been withdrawn for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The reported excess risk of agranulocytosis (lower count of WBG) due to Analgin (Synonmys Metamizol/ Dipyrone) and some other pain killers range from 0.2 to 1.1 per million.

(b) The popular 5 brands of Analgin formulation used as a pain killer are Novalgin (M/s. Hoechst, Promalgin (M/s. Uniloids), Sedyn-A-Forte (M/s. M.M. Labs) Ultragin (M/s. Geoffrey Manners) and Zimalgin (M/s. Rallis).

(c) These drugs are used to relieve mild to moderate pain.

(d) Other drugs available in the market and used for relief of pain have their own characteristic side effects.

(e) Names of other drugs used for relief of pain are Asprin Paracetamol, Ibuprofen, Narcotic pain killers used for relief of severe pain include Morphine, Pethidine and Pentazocine.

(f) While Analgin continues to be marketed in may countries, it is reported to the withdrawn in Australia, Canada, Sweden, USA, Denmark, Jordan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Greece, Bangladesh as per information available with us.

Marketing of combinations of streptomycin and penicillin

798. CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fixed dose combination of streptomycin and Penicillin is being marketed in the country;

(b) if so, the names of five leading brands being marketed;

(c) what is the indication for which this combination was allowed for marketing and what are the details for which this combination is being promoted;

(d) whether Governmnet have approved the pack insert; and

(e) if so, the details of indications and contra indications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The popular brands of fixed dose combination of Streptomycin with Penicillin are Penicillin Streptomycin (M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited), Bistrepen (M/s. Alembic), Procillin-S (M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics), Minomycin (M/s. Glindia) and Dicrysticin-S (M/s. Sarabhai).

(c) The approved indication for the combination is for mixed infections caused by gram positive and gram negative organisms.

The combination of Streptomycin and Penicillin is generally promoted for mixed infections such as peritonitis, brain abscess, contaiminated wounds, respiratory and genitourinary mixed infections.

(d) and (e) The combination of Penicillin and Streptomycin is in the market for the last 3 decades and the combination was approved for the indication for which the drug is marketed. Although pack inserts is not a statutory requirement, most leading manufacturers have been giving such inserts in the packages. The contra-indication for this combination is any history of hypersensitivity to either Streptomycin or Penicillin, certain diseases of the ear such as suppurative otitis media, labyrinthine disturbances of the ear. The drug is to be administered with special care in patients having a history of impaired liver and/or kidney function under the supervision of a doctor.

Import of finished medicines

799. CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK:
SHRI M. KADHARSHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain finished medicines are allowed for import into the country;

(b) if so, the names of finished medicines imported during the period from 1st September to 31st December, 1988;

(c) the names of importers, quantity imported of each, source of import and CIF price of per unit;

(d) what is the indication for which each medicine is used;

(e) whether any of these medicines are produced in the country; and

(f) if so, the names of these medicines, along with the names of its manufacturer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) List of finished drugs preparations, life saving and anti-cancer, allowed for import under Open General Licence is given in list 3 of Appendix 6 of Import and Export Policy 1988—91. To the extent information is available, the import of finished formulation during 1987-88 is Rs. 21, 43, 97, 179 as the information is compiled financial year-wise. The names of leading importers of finished formulations and the countries from where such formulation are normally imported are given in statement. (*See* below).

(d) Most of the finished formulations given in Open General Licence are anti-cancer and life saving drugs.

(e) and (f) Some of these medicines are produced in the country but their production is inadequate to meet the requirements of the country.

Statement

Names of the leading importers of drugs as finished formulations

1. M|s. Associated Labs. Pvt Ltd., Bombay.
2. M|s. Arun & Co, Bombay.
3. M|s. Abbott Labs. Ltd., Bombay
4. M|s. Amar Diagonstics, Bombay.
5. M|s. Anand Brothers, New Delhi
6. M|s. Bhagat Traders, Bombay
7. M|s. Bharat Sorum & Vaccines, Bombay.
8. M|s. Biddle Sawya Pvt., Bombay.
9. M|s. B. L. Marketing Services, New Delhi.
10. M|s. Chandra Bhagat Chemicals, Bombay
11. M|s. Chtmech Labs., Madras.
12. M|s. Curewel (I) Ltd., Faridabad
13. M|s. D.P. Medical Diagnostics, Bombay.
14. M|s. Dolphin Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
15. M|s. E. Merck (I) Ltd., Bombay
16. M|s Izra Brothers, Bombay
17. M|s. Eskayof Ltd., Bangalore.
18. M|s. Elder Pharmaceuticals, Bombay
19. M|s. German Remedies Ltd., Bombay.
20. M|s. Glindia Ltd., Bombay
21. M|s. Hoechst India Ltd., Bombay.
22 M|s. Haffkine Bio Pharmaceuticals Bombay.
23. M|s. Infak (I) Ltd., Calcutta
24. M|s. Intercare Ltd., Calcutta
25. M|s. J. Mitra & Bros. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
26. M|s. Khandelwal Labs. Ltd., Bombay.
27. M|s. Miles India Ltd., Baroda.
28. M|s Merind India Ltd., Bombay
29. M|s. M. J. Pharmaceuticals, Bombay
30. M|s. Radicura Pharma, Delhi
31. M|s. R. P. Associates, Delhi
32. M|s. Royal Pharma International, Bombay.
33. M|s. Sorum Institute of India, Pune.
34. M|s. Seynbiotics Ltd., Vadodara.
35. M|s. Span diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.,
36. M|s. T.T.K. Pharma Ltd., Bombay
37. M|s. Tata Pharma Bombay
38. M|s. Torrent Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.
39. M|s. Uni-UCB Ltd.,
40. M|s. Unichem Labs, Bombay
41. M|s. Vacsoid Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
42. M|s. Win Medicare Ltd., New Delhi

Name of the countries from where the finished drugs are namely imported.

1. Swetzerland
2. Italy
3. West Germany
4. England
5. Hungary
6. France
7. U.S.A.
8. U.S.S.R.
9. Japan
10. Belgium
11. Creece.

Cancer detection centres

800. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 385 given in

Rajya Sabha on 15th November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether the detection centres set up for Cancer also have the facilities to treat patients;

(b) if so, what are the details of treatment facilities available at these centres;

(c) whether these centres also provide free medicines needed by Cancer patients;

(d) if so, the names of medicines available with these centres;

(e) whether control of cancer is under National Health Programme;

(f) if so, what are the drugs needed for this programme;

(g) how many of these drugs and finished medicines manufactured in the country and how many are being imported; and

(h) what was the import of each drug and each medicines during last three years, year-wise alongwith names of each importer, quantity imported, source of import and CIF price of each, each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Some of the drugs used for treatment of cancer are:

(i) Chemotherapeutic Drugs:

Bleomycin
Methotrexate
Vimblastine
Vincristine
Thiourocial
Meroantopruine
Cyclophosphamide

(ii) Pain Relieving Drugs:

Acetyl Salicylin Acid
Paracetamol
Pethidine
Morphine
Phenobarbital

(g) Most of the pain relieving drugs including morphine are manufactured in the country. Others are imported.

(h) The data on import of various items including drugs are published in the "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India" Volume II (Imports) brought out by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in many libraries including the Parliament Library. The latest issue of this publication pertains to the year 1985-86. Information beyond this period is not available.

Changes in family planning schemes

801. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE:

SHRI M. A. BABY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning drastic changes in the family planning schemes in view of total failure of the existing family welfare programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) As a result of implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in the country, total fertility rate has come down from 6.4 in 1972 to 4.5 in 1984, birth rate has declined from 41.7 per thousand in 1951—61 to 32.0 in 1987, infant mortality rate has come down to 96 per thousand in 1986 from 139 in 1972 and couple protection rate has risen to 39.8 per cent as on 31st March, 1988. More than 95 million births are estimated to have been averted so far. The programme has been able to create almost universal awareness about family planning both in rural and urban areas. The programme can be said to have achieved fairly good success.

The family planning schemes are reviewed from time to time and changes brought about as necessary.

Installation of X MP-14 Super Computer in the Mausam Bhavan

802. DR. R. K. PODDAR:
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent to instal the Cray X MP-14 super computer in the Mausam Bhavan, New Delhi including amount spent to strengthen the building, airconditioning, power supply etc.; and

(b) by when the computer is likely to start operating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The total amount spent to instal the Cray X-MP-14 Super Computer System is about Rs. 2.8 crores. This does not include price of the Computer System.

(b) The Computer is already in operation.

Irrational and harmful drug combinations

803. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3022 given in Rajya Sabha on 6th December, 1988 and state:

(a) the names of irrational and harmful fixed dose combinations which have been cosidered so far by the sub-committee;

(b) since when each of these combinations are being examined by the committee;

(c) whether the sub-committee made any recommendations on any of these combinations;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations in each case; and

(e) the names of combinations which are still to be examined and by when the same will be examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Sub-committee and Drug Technical Advisory Board, Government have so far prohibited manufacture and sale of 27 categories of drug formulations (Statement enclosed) (*See below*). The weeding out operation is a continuous process. Government had acquired power under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act to prohibit manufacture and sale of harmful/irrational formulations in 1982.

(c) and (d) The Sub-Committee considered item Nos. 1, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18; 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27 of the list enclosed could be harmful due to indiscriminate use and remaining items of the list as therapeutically irrational.

(e) The future list of formulations including combinations for examinaton of the Sub-Committee is not yet finalised.

Statement

Drugs/Formulations banned under Section 26 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940...

1. Amidopyrine.

2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamin with antiinflamator agents and tranquillisers.

3. Fixed dose combination of Atropine in Analgesics and Antipretics.

4. Fixed dose combination of Strychinine and Caffeine in tonics.

5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychinine with Testostarone and Vitamins.

6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Aresanig and Yohimbine.

7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.

8. Phenacatin.

9. Fixed dose combinations of anti-histaminics with anti-diarrhoeals.

10. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with anti-Sulphonamides.

11. Fixed dose combination of Vitamins with Analgesics.

12. Fixed dose combinations of Tetracycline with Vitamin C.

13. Fixed dose combination of Hydrexyquinoline group of Drugs except preparations which are used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentry and for external use only.

14. Fixed dose combinaitons of Corticostoroids with any other drug for internal use.

15. Fixed dose combinations of Chloramphenicol with any other drug for internal use.

16. Fixed dose combination of Ergot.

17. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Anti T. B. drug except combination of Isoniazide with Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B 6)

18. Penicillin skin/eye ointment.

19. Tetracycline liquid oral preparations.

20. Nailamide.

21. Practolol.

22. Mathapyrilene, its salts.

23. Methaqualone.

24. Oxytetracycline Liquid Oral Preparations.

25. Demeclocycline Liquid Oral Preparations.

26. Combination of Anabolic Steroids with other drugs.

27. Fixed dose combination of Oestrogen and Progestin (other than oral contraceptives) containing per tablet ostrogen content of more than 50 mg. (equivalent to Ethenylo Estradiol) and of progostine content of more than 3 mg. (equivalent to Norothisterene Acetate).

AIDS Contaminated Injection in AIIMS New Delhi

804. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Times of India* of 29th January, 1989 under the heading "Panic in AIIMS over injections with AIDS";

(b) whether it is a fact that Anti-D immunoglobulin injection found AIDS positive on test;

(c) if so, whether the injection is an indigenous product or imported one;

(d) what is the name of producer in case of indigenous product and source of import in case of imported one;

(e) whether Anti-D immunoglobulin is produced in the country;

(f) if so, the names of producers;

(g) whether these producers are screening blood donors for AIDS Anti-bodies;

(h) if not, the reasons thereof;

(i) whether Anti-D immunoglobulin is also being imported; and

(j) if so, the names of companies, quantity imported during the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, The Government has seen the news item which appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 29-1-1989.

(b) to (f) Two samples of injection Anti-D immunoglobulin No. 6/88 produced by M/s. Bharat Serum & Vaccine Limited tested at All India Institute of Medical Sciences were found positive for HIV anti-bodies. Names of manufacturers of Anti-B Rh are given below:

1. Serum Institute of India, Pune.
2. Biogenics (I) Ltd., Bombay.

3. Plasma Fractions of India, Bombay.

4. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation, Bombay.

5. Bharat Serum & Vaccine Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

6. M/s. Chemech Laboratories Ltd., Madras.

7 Immune Kimia, Bombay.

(g) and (h) Detailed instructions have been issued on the 14-2-1989 by the Directorate General of Health Services to all State Drug Controllers for screening all blood and blood products. These instructions cover the following aspects:—

1. Manufacturers of blood products are required to test samples of blood from every bleeding, for HIV anti-bodies. Only those blood units which are free from HIV antibodies should be used for manufacture of blood products.

2. The pool of plasma before fractionation is required to be tested for HIV anti-bodies.

3. Standard manufacturing processes have been suggested for manufacture of blood products.

4. As a measure of abundant caution, blood products containing immunoglobulin preparations are required to be screened for HIV antibodies and released for marketing only if they are found free from HIV antibodies.

5. State Drug Control Authority should undertake random checking of immunoglobulin preparations by getting the samples tested at accredited laboratories.

(i) and (j) Import of Anti-D immunoglobulin is permitted under the Import Policy. However, there is no regular import of this product. There was no import of Anti-D immunoglobulin during 1986-87 and 1987-88. However, during the period from April, 1988 to December 1988, a quantity of 500x10 ml. was imported.

Import of Drugs

805. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thiabendazole, Ox-ethazine, Bacitracin Zinc, Cephalexin, Framycetine and Cephalordine is allowed for import;

(b) if so, the quantity of each drug imported during last two years, year-wise;

(c) the names of each importer, quantity imported by each during each year, source of import alongwith average CIF price per year of each drug;

(d) what are the diseases for which each drug is used and whether any of these drugs have any side effects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) Information available with this Ministry regarding import of Thiabendazole, Oxethazine, Bacitracin Zinc, Cephalexin, Framycetin and Cephaloridine for the last two years is given in Statement. (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As per Statement-II. (*See* below)

Statement-I

Name of the Drug	1986-87		1987-88	
	Quantity	CIF Value in Rs.	Quantity	CIF Value in Rs
1. Thiabendazole . . .	1200 kgs.	3,54,300	4500 kgs.	13,43,611
2. Oxethazine . . .	1842 ,,	51,53,751	2235 ,,	58,51,631
3. Bacitracin Zinc . . .	72,649 MU	43,51,165	66800 MU 5 Kg.	53,34,250 8,398
4. Cephalexin . . .	35864·05 Kgs.	8,71,47,547	17,335 kg.	435,32,608
5. Framycetin . . .	175 Kg.	7,85,180	170 kg.	7,26,357
6. Cephaloridin . . .	650.71 Kg.	50,83,690	716.86 Kg.	54,08,607

Statement-II

Name of the Drugs	Disease for which used	Side effects
1. Thiabendazone . . .	Treatment of Threadworm Roundworm.	Skin Rashes, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Headache.
2. Oxethazine . . .	It is used in Conjunction with antacid for the Symptomatic relief of oesophagitis.	Hypersensitive reaction.
3. Bacitracin Zinc . . .	Used as an external application the skin or the eye in the treatment of infection due to susceptible organism.	Sweet-allergic disorders.
4. Cephalexin . . .	Treatment of Infections of the respiratory and urinary tract.	Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoe, Abdominal Discomfort, skin rashes.
5. Framycetin . . .	Treatment of infection of the skin, eye or ear.	Hypersensitive and reactions occur.
6. Cephaloridin . . .	Treatment of infections of the respiratory and urinary tract, Maningitis, Bronchitis, Syphilis.	Skin rashes, urticaria etc.

Marketing of Finished Medicines

806. SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the marketing permission of finished medicines is given subject to certain conditions;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the conditions is to get the table and pack insert approved by the Drugs Directorate of Government before marketing;

(c) if so, the names of brands of formulations for which pack insert was approved during the last two years, yearwise along with the names of drug companies;

(d) whether it is also a fact that pack insert is not being provided with finashed medicines; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof and what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Package insert of drugs approved by the Government during the last two

years, alongwith the names of manufacturers for whom the package inserts were approved, is enclosed. (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Although insertion of package insert in a consumer pack of medicine is not a statutory requirement yet, a majority of the leading manufacturers give package insert.

Statement

List of drugs cleared by Drugs Controller (India) during the last two years alongwith the names of manufacturers :

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	Name of the Manufacturer
1	2	3
1	Hepatitis B Vaccine	M/s. Eskayef
2	Pepleamycin Inj.	M/s. Khandelwal
3	Clavulanic Acid	M/s. German Remedies
4	Trazadone	M/s. Walter Bushnell
5	Pollidocanol Inj.	M/s. Curewel
6	Acyclovir	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome
7	Diltiazem	M/s. Walter Bushnell
8	Alclometasone Dipropionate	M/s. Fulford (India)
9	Bromocryptine Mesylete	M/s. Sandoz
10	Carbocistine	M/s. Walter Bushnell
11	Nova-T	M/s. German Remedies
12	Flumequine (Vet)	M/s. Rakshak Farm Aids
13	Human Insulins	M/s. Synbiotics
14	Clobetasol Propionate	M/s. Glaxo
15	Rabies Vaccine Inactivated (vet)	M/s. Serum Institute
16	Domeriodone	M/s. Ethner
17	Norfloxacin	M/s. Ranbaxy
18	Influenza Vaccine inactivated (Vet)	M/s. Hoechst (India)
19	Ozothine	M/s. Hamper Pharmaceuticals
20	Auranofin	M/s. Eskayef
21	Gnenodeoxycholic Acid	M/s. Durga Pharma
22	Etoposide Caps. & Inj.	M/s. Khandelwal
23	Bezafibrate	M/s. Boehringer-Knoll
24	Amineptine	M/s. Serdia Pharmaceuticals
25	Astemazole	M/s. Ethnor

1	2	3
26	Budesonide.	M/s. Astra-IDL
27	Penfluridol	M/s. Ethnor
28	Aclarubicin Inj.	M/s. Khandelwal
29	Zidovidine Capsules . . .	M/s. Burrough Wellcome
30	Ceftriaxone Sodium . . .	M/s. Fair Deal Corporation
31	Minoxidil	M/s. Reddy's Lab.
32	Benzydamine	M/s. Elers Pharmaceuticals
33	Interferon Alpha 2 B Inj. . .	M/s. Fulford (India).
34	Melagenina Lotion . . .	M/s. Cimmco
35	Amrinone	M/s. Win-Medicare
36	Ethamyslate	M/s. Dolphin
37	Minocycline	M/s. Cyanamid
38	Alprozolam	M/s. Upjohn
39	Cefuroxime	M/s. Glindia
40	Tertatolol Hcl.	M/s. Serdia Pharmaceuticals
41	Cyclosporin oral Sol./Inj./Cap. .	M/s. Sandoz.
42	Ceftvzidime Pentahydrate . .	M/s. Glindia
43	Amoxycillin .Clavulanic Acid Inj.	M/s. German Remedies
44	Gemfibrozil	M/s. Parke-Davis
45	Rabies Vaccines inactivated (Vero Cell)	M/s. Serum Institute
46	Purified Chick Embrye Cell (PCEC) Rabies Vaccine (HEP Flury Strain)	M/s. Bharat Serum
47	Triclabendhaole (Vet) . . .	M/s. Hindustan-Ciba Geigy.
48	Gliclazide	M/s. Serdia Pharmaceuticals
49	Salinomycin (Vet) . . .	M/s. Pfizer.

...n killer Drugs

807. SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of pain-killer drugs being marketed in the country are not safe;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of these pain killer drugs have been withdrawn due to dangerous effects in a number of other countries;

(c) if so, the names of painkiller drugs being marketed in India and how many have been withdrawn in other countries along with names of countries; and

(d) what are the details of dangerous effects due to which each was withdrawn in each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) While countries like Australia, Canada, USA, Sweden, Denmark, Jordan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Greece, Bangladesh have preferred to withdraw Analgin, a pain killer, the drug continues to be marketed in many other countries including India. The drug is official in Indian Pharmacopoeia and U.S.S.R. Pharmacopoeia. Other Non-narcotic pain killers, namely, Paracetamol, Aspirin, Ibuprofen being marketed in India are not banned in other countries.

(d) The drug Analgin was reported to be withdrawn in some countries on the assumption that it causes extra risk of bone marrow disorders.

Indian Armed Personnel killed in Sri Lanka

808. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Indian armed personnel who have so far died in Sri Lanka;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by Government to the next of kin of those killed in this regard to far; and

(c) the number of Sri Lankan citizen who died in encounter with Indian army so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI [illegible]
IPKF personnel had been killed in Sri Lanka [illegible] on 20th February, 1989.

(b) [illegible]nts made to the families of the deceased IPKF personnel so far are as follows:

(i) Liberalised pensionary award as applicable to war battle casualties—Rs. 1.67 crores.

(ii) Army Group Insurance benefits-Rs. 6.72 crores.

(iii) Army Officers Benevolent Fund —Rs. 4.64 lakhs.

(iv) Army Wives Welfare Association—Rs. 7.22 lakhs.

(c) In an operation of this kind it is not po[illegible] the number of militants [illegible]

Setting up of Kudankulam Atomic Power Plant

809. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the earlier limit "excluded safety" zone of Kudankulam Atomic Energy Plant;

(b) whether it has since been expended, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any land was acquired for this purpose;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to acquire more land for this purpose; and

(e) whether any representation has since been received in this regard; if so, what is its content and action taken thereon?

THE MINI[illegible]STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) An exclusion zone of 1.6 KM radius around

the reactors has so far been followed for all the atomic power plants.

(b) A decision has been taken to increase the exclusion zone to 2 KMs for projects being set up at new sites.

(c) and (d) A request has been made to the State Government in this regard but so far no land has been acquired.

(e) Some representations have been received against the setting up of the nuclear power plant at Kudankulam. The contents of these representations mainly relate to the safety of the public, likely damage to environment and loss of livelihood to the land losers and fishermen near the Project. A systematic effort to educate the public and allay fears in their minds has been taken up by the Department of Atomic Energy.

Memorandum submitted by AIIMS Resident Doctors' Association

810. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Resident Doctors' Association of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi submitted a memorandum to Government on the 10th January, 1989;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to settle their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Resident Doctors' Association have made the following demands:—

(1) Non Practising Allowance to Junior Doctors @ Rs. 600|- p.m.

(2) Dearness Allowance to be given on Non-Practising Allowance.

(3) Arrears on the above with effect from 1-1-1986.

(4) Sanction of contingency allowance of Rs. 100|- p.m. for Junior Residents and Rs. 250|- p.m. for Senior Residents.

(5) Payment of arrears of contingency allowance from 1-1-1987.

(6) Inservice treatment for Residency period for those who later taken up Government jobs.

(c) The demands will be considered on merit keeping in view also the overall financial constraints of the Govt. and the repercussions among other categories of employees of the Government.

Identification of Drugs under Category-II

811. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government considered the list of drugs, both covered under WHO and additional drugs considered by Kelkar Committee, for identification for Category-II from essential angle;

(b) if so, the names of drugs found non-essential;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government certified non-essentiality of Psychotherapeutic and Tranqulizers;

(d) what were the basis on which non-essentially was certified; and

(e) the names of drugs from non-essential list which are covered under WHO list and are needed for National Health programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The Category-II of the Drugs Price Control Order 1987 containing name of essential drugs other than those under Category-I was prepared by the Department of Chemicals on the recommendation of the Kelkar Committee from the price control angle.

(c) and (d) The psychotherapeutic drugs including tranquillisers, were not considered essential from the angle of price control as experts considered that the magnitude of psychiatric problems was relatively less in the country as compared to other diseases.

(e) The esential drugs for National Health Programme from the price control angle are listed under Category-I of the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987. This is a restrictive list keeping in tune with the overall objective of the price control order and does not include all essential drugs included in the World Health Organisation's essential drug list.

Marketing of Anabolic Steroids

812. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of anabolic steroids drugs being marketed in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that these drugs are also being marketed in combination;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of these drugs both individually and in combination are hazardous and dangerous;

(d) whether it is a fact that these drugs are misused;

(e) whether it is a fact that no precautionary pack insert is provided with the medicine;

(f) if so, the reasons thereof;

(g) what are the side and dangerous effects of Orabolin, Decadurobulin, Durabolin and what steps have been taken in that regard;

(h) whether it is also a fact that a number of other dangerous and hazardous drugs are also being marketed in the country; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The names of anabolic steroids being marketed in the country are Nandrolone, Methandinone, Oxymethalone, Stenozolol and Ethyl-estrenlol.

(b) Yes, it is a fact.

(c) and (d) The experts consulted have not considered anabolic steroids a hazardous and had opined that they have a definite therapeutic role to play in certain restricted conditions. However to avoid indiscriminate use, the combinations of anabolic steroids were banned under a notification. This was challenged by some aggrieved manufacturers for which a stay was granted to them by Courts of Law.

(e) and (f) Although package insert is not a statutory requirement, yet, the leading manufacturers give package insert highlighting the specific indications, contra-indications and warning to be followed while administering these drugs.

(g) The prominent side effects of anabolic steroids include increase Nitrogen retention and skeletal weight, Sodium and water retention, Oedema, increase of Calcium level in blood and increase in growth of bone.

In order to avoid indiscriminate use of anabolic steroids, the indications of these drugs have been streamlined in consultation with the experts. These indications are for replacement therapy in hypogonadism, in the male climacteric, in the treatment of gynecomastia, in the palliative treatment of breast cancer, to increase weight in patients suffering from wasting diseases and in some refractory anaemias.

(h) and (i) It is not a fact that a number of hazardous drugs are being marketed in the country. Out of 44 drugs reported to be withdrawn in some countries of the world, 26 drugs were never allowed to be marketed and action to withdraw 11 drugs have been taken. A conscious decision for continued marketing of remaining 7 drugs, namely, Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs, Nitrofuran compounds Lynestrenol, Piperazine, Phen-

formin. Oxyphenbutazone/Phenylbutazone and Analgin was taken in consultation with the experts.

Supply of F-16 War Planes for Pakistan

813. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:
SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak is getting sophisticated F-16 war planes from U.S.A.; and

(b) what steps Indian Government are taking to counter the modern weaponry which Pakistan is acquiring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Government are aware of reports that the US Administration is considering the sale of additional F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

(b) Government are cognizant of the developments which have security implications for the country and take appropriate measures to safeguard our interests.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and related Papers

MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Institute.

(iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7501/89].

I. **Administration Report and Accounts (1987-88) of Cantonment Boards** as papers.

II. **Naval Ceremoni** [illegible]
vice and [illegible]
Amendmen [illegible]

Notifications of the Ministry of Defence

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Administration Report and Accounts of Cantonment Boards for the year 1987-88 together with the Audit Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7357/89]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification S.R.O. No. 363, dated the 21st January, 1989, publishing the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1988, under section 184 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7356/89]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Defence:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 867, dated the 5th November, 1988, publishing the Border Roads (Medical Officers Group 'A') [illegible] Rules, 1988.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 868, dated the 5th November, 1988, publishing the

Border Roads Engineering Service Group 'A' (Amendment) Rules, 1988.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 914, dated the 19th November, 1988, publishing the Border Roads Engineering Service Group 'B' (Amendment) Rules, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7355/89 for (i) to (iii)]

(The Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

I. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of Indian Institute of Geomagnetism Bombay and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7367/89 for (a) and (b)]

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—7368/89 for (a) and (b)]

Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India, Services Act, 1951, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training):—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1221(E), dated the 28th December, 1988, publishing the the Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1988

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1222(E), dated the 28th December, 1988, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 1223(E), dated the 28th December, 1988, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1988.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 1224(E), dated the 28th December, 1988, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(v) G.S.R. No. 1225(E), dated the 28th December, 1988, publishing the constitution for the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954 for the States of Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram Union Territories, an Indian Police Service Cadre and abolishing the Indian Police Service Cadre of Union Territories.

(vi) G.S.R. No. 1226(E), dated the 28th December, 1988, publishing the amendment to the Indian Administrative Service Cadre Rules, 1954, for the States of Arunachal Pradesh- Goa-Mizoram Union Territories, an Indian Administrative Service Cadre and abolishing the Indian Administrative Service Cadre of Union Territories.

(vii) G.S.R. No. 27 dated the 21st January, 1989, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1989.

(viii) G.S.R. No. 28 dated the 21st January, 1989, publishing Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1989.

(ix) G.S.R. No. 58(E), dated the 27th January, 1989, publishing the Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1989.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7369/89]

(x) G.S.R. No. 59(E), dated the 27th January, 1989 publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1989.

(xi) G.S.R. No. 60(E), dated the 27th January, 1989, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Amendment Regulations, 1989.

(xii) G.S.R. No. 61(E), dated the 27th January, 1989, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1989

(xiii) G.S.R. No. 62(E), dated the 27th January, 1989, publishing the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1989 [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7369/89 for (x) to (xiii)]

(xiv) G.S.R. No. 63(E), dated the 27th January, 1989, publishing the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1989.

(xv) G.S.R. No. 77(E), dated the 3rd February, 1989, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7369/89]

(xvi) G.S.R. No. 80(E), dated the 3rd February, 1989, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1989.

(xvii) G.S.R. No. 99(E), dated the 10th February, 1989, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—189 for (ii) to (xvii)]

I. Report and Audit Accounts (1987) of New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (1987-88) of Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. (a) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, for the year 1987.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Centre [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7218/89 for (a) and (b)]

II. (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(c)Review by Government on the working of the Council.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7403/89 for (a) to (d)]

III. (a) Ninteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, for the year 1987-88 together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Govarnment on the working of the Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7219/89 for (a) to (c)]

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions—Shri Shanti Tyagi.

Continuous fall in per acre yield of sugarcane in Meerut-Ghaziabad Area

श्री शान्ति त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ और गाजियाबाद के जिलों में गन्ने की, शुगरकेन की, फी एकड़ पैदावार में गिरावट आ गई है । मेरा स्पेशल मेंशन इसी बारे में है । आदरणीया, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में यह हालत हो गई है कि इन जिलों में गन्ने की पैदावार में सवा सौ, डेढ़ सौ मन या दो सौ मन प्रति कच्चा बीघा—एक एकड़ में पांच कच्चे बीघे होते हैं—से घटकर 100 मन या 80 मन रह गई है यानी साढ़े सात सौ मन या आठ सौ मन प्रति एकड़ घटकर लगभग 500 मन रह गई है । सहारनपुर और मुजफ्फरनगर के जिलों में गन्ने की पैदावार अच्छी है, मगर मेरठ और गाजियाबाद में इसमें बराबर गिरावट आ गई है । अभी इसका सर्वे होना बाकी है कि ऐसी बात क्यों है । मेरठ गन्ने के लिए उपजाऊ क्षेत्र रहा है और इसी प्रकार से गाजियाबाद भी उपजाऊ क्षेत्र रहा है । लेकिन कुछ वर्षों से यहां पर गिरावट बराबर जारी है । ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह राज्य सरकार से मिलकर जमीन का सर्वे कराये कि मेरठ और गाजियाबाद के जिलों में गन्ने की पैदावार में क्यों कमी है और वहां पर किन कांटेंट्स की जरूरत है इसकी खोज-बीन की जाय ताकि किसानों को फायदा हो, गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़े, और चीनी बने देश को फायदा हो, किसानों को फायदा हो और हमें विदेशी मुद्रा मिले । इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि मेरठ और गाजियाबाद के जिलों में गन्ने की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए और अभी जो डिक्लाइन उसमें आ गया है उसे रोकने के लिए तत्काल केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार कोशिश करे और इस जमीन में जो डेफिसिएंसी आ गई है, इसमें जो गिरावट आ गई है, उसको दूर करे । इसलिए मेरा विशेष अनुरोध होगा कि इस संबंध में अविलम्ब कदम उठाये जायें ।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, मैं भी श्री शांति त्यागी जी के प्रस्ताव से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार किसानों की इस समस्या का समाधान करेंगे ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Parvathaneni Upendra—Not here; Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—Not here; Shri Ish Dutt Yadav—Not here; Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rehman—Not here; Shri Narayan Kar—Not here; Shri E. Balanandan—Not here; Shri Ram Awadhesh Singh—Not here; Shri Santosh Bagrodia.

NEED FOR USE OF MACHINE STITCHED BAGS FOR FOODGRAINS PROCURRED BY GOVERNMENT

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Charman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity for which I have been trying for quite some time. What is happening, Madam, is that the FCI and other foodgrain procuring agencies in Punjab and Haryana and all over the country, when they are procuring cereals like wheat and rice, they are not machine-stitching foodgrain bags. As a result, during the transit and when it is being handled by the middlemen or even in ration shops, the bags are opened, wheat is taken out and rice is taken out

[Shri Santosh Bagrodia]

and they adulterate the foodgrains. To avoid all this, machine-stitching is a must. Madam, for the last three or four years I have been trying very hard with the Government that they should accept this suggestion and that all the bags should be machine-stitched. As a principle, the Government agreed to it, but unfortunately the Government is not willing to pay the right price for this. The thing is that some officers in collusion with some middlemen and transporters are trying to create a situation by which even though the decision to machine-stitch is there, it is not in fact being carried out. I would like to quote here a letter received from the Deputy Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Mr. D. L. Baitha. The D.O. letter No. is: 19011(12)/88-FC II of 28th September, 1988. It says and I quote:

"The FCI has reported that the FCI Regional Office, Punjab, on the basis of an inquiry floated on 25th February, 1988, and further negotiations on 30th March, 1988, conveyed acceptance of the tender to the parties stipulating double-line stitching of bags. This was, however, resented to by the parties and hence the tender inquiry was scrapped. The tender was refloated with a specific clause for double line stitching. The offer of one party was accepted on 4th May, 1988, for double-line machine-stitching of wheat bags in mandis at the rate of Rs. 58.90 per 100 bags.

Other parties were also given the offer to double-line machine-stitching at this rate but none accepted the offer. It is reported by FCI that about 40,000 bags were got machine-stitched during rabi 1988-89 as a result of the tender inquiry."

Madam, I appreciate that a small quantity of 40,00 tons roughly against the total procurement of more than 10 or 12 million tons have been machine-stitched. It is because this 60 paise which is being offered is too low. I strongly suggest that the Government should come to a realistic figure and give a price which may be acceptable and then only this will happen and if it is not done in the next one week, Madam, the result will be that the entire season of this year will be all lost and the middlemen and the transporters will have a field day again to adulterate and also short-weigh the bags. Thank you.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take further discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Virendra Verma—Absent. Shri V. Narayanasamy.

SHRI V NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam, Deputy Caihrman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Sukulji for the President's Address and duly seconded by Shri D. P. Rayji.

Madam, the President's Address is not only highlighting the policies of this Government but it also gives a clear picture about the achievements of this Government for the past four years. Madam, in the field of agriculture we have seen the growth, which is beyond our expectation. In the year 1986-87, we have achieved the target of 150 million tonnes of foodgrains. In 1987-88, due to drought situation prevailing in the country, we could not achieve the target envisaged but we managed the situation very well. Madam, in the 70s when there was drought or famine in any part of the country, thousands of people died and the Government could not control the situation. Last year, our hon. Prime Minister took steps to ensure that there was not even a single starvation death in the country due to drought situation. In some parts of the country, we had floods, and that floods situation was also tackled. We were able to achieve our target of 135 million tonnes of foodgrains production because of the Budget which was rural-oriented, and the same is being submitted in Parliament today. Agriculturists were given benefits which they did not expect, like the subsidy on fertilizers, on implements, and also financial assistance that was given to

the farmers. This was not expected by them. The banks have now been authorised to advance loans to the farmers, as was indicated by the President in his Address, and 17 per cent of the total allocation has been set apart for such loans. In the past if a farmer would go to a bank for getting loan facility during the season, he used to be asked to give the various details about his holdings and so on, but now the Government has liberalised this policy for the purpose of helping the farmers. Thereby, agricultural production has gone up and now there is scientific cultivation, and we hope to achieve our target of 175 million tonnes in foodgrains production. We have had a good harvest and we hope to achieve our target by a higher growth rate in the agricultural sector.

In the industrial sector also, our achievement is not only unprecedented, but it has given a supporting hand for the agricultural sector. Though we have not been able to achieve the highest target in the field of industry, in large-scale and medium scale sectors, but our small-scale industry has grown as was expected by the Government. The small-scale industry, apart from catering to the needs of infrastructure industry in the country, is also meeting our needs of internal consumption and our small-scale industries are also contributing for exports. When compared to large-scale or medium-scale industry, the small-scale industry is contributing more for purposes of exports and for earning foreign-exchange. Therefore, I urge upon the Industry Ministry to give more concessions and assistance to the small-scale industry which is coming up very well and which has been developed even in rural areas.

In the field of trade and commerce, our exports have grown by 25 per cent, and we are trying to keep imports under control.

Regarding our internal situation, we see terrorism and communal tension on the rise. Communal clashes have been on the rise in different parts of the country on the questions of caste, religion, and so on, and in different parts of the country, for narrow and parochial ends, some political parties, some regional parties have been using communities for creating law and order problem in those areas. To combat the situation, the Government has taken strong measures. Unfortunately, in several States which are ruled by opposition parties, either in Andhra Pradesh or in West Bengal, communal situation has not been curbed. Apart from that, politics of murder is gaining momentum in these two States. Mohan Ranga Rao, who was MLA, sought protection from the Government in Andhra Pradesh. He was brutally murdered and his family members are now being threatened. He was following the path of Gandhiji; he wanted certain development to take place in that region. But certain rowdy elements, with the help of TDP MLAs came to the area where he was on fast and brutally murdered him. His followers were also murdered. The State Government was helpless The State Government was informed well in advance. That particular M.L.A. was growing in strength and stabilising his position and he had become a man of the masses in that area. Therefore to eliminate him, a policy of politics of murder had been adopted in Andhra Pradesh. The same is the situation prevailng in West Bengal. The President's Address is very correct in saying that in Andhra Pradesh the law and order problem is much worse. So also is the case in West Bengal. Unfortunately, the hon. Members from the Opposition are not here in the House, but in West Bengal day two or three Congress (I) wo... being killed. It is on record. Apart from that, they have found out the method of killing their own party men who rise against them. I will give you one small instance of the political murders taking place in West Bengal. A Councillor of North 24-Parganas district Mr. Gautam Bhattacharya, was originally a CPI(M) activist. He was a Councillor there. But he resigned from the party because of the pro-management approach of CITU. He went out of that group and contested the election independently. He has won with the support of

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

workers' group in that area. He was fighting for the cause of textile workers, for the purpose of giving benefits to those workers. A bomb was thrown at his house but he escaped unhurt. The next day, he was killed by the CITU persons. Like that several murders have taken place. Even workers of CPI, their own ally party, have been killed in West Bengal. Day in and day out, in West Bengal murders are taking place. For persons who are gaining strength in politics and are opposing them, the CPI(M) had adopted the policy of politics of murder and they are killing their own activists and they have been killing Congress(I) activists in that area. Therefore, I would urge upon the President to take interest in this matter and see that protection is given to the Congress(I) Party members, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Madam, the Congress(I) workers are unable to walk on the streets of West Bengal, especially in Calcutta. This is the situation prevailing in West Bengal.

About terrorism, so many issues have been raised. We know who all are assisting terrorist activity in this country and which are the forces who are helping the terrorists from outside the country. Actually it is a known fact that Pakistan is training the terrorists and infiltrating them into our country to create a law and order problem here. Large scale killings have taken place in Punjab. This Government, after the Settlement and even during the President's rule, tried its level best to control the situation in Punjab. Apart from that, the people of Punjab deserve appreciation. In spite of all the terrorism happening there, the people have given support to the Government to preserve the unity and integrity of this nation. We have to thank the people of Punjab who have taken India as one and have shown that they are a part of India and the terrorists have no place in this country. The Government, the police force and the Government of Punjab are making strenuous efforts to eliminate terrorism there. Unfortunately we know that several political parties and several leaders have been supporting those groups and when the cat is out of the bag, they get agitated and they say that they are not supporting them. This is a serious matter. The terrorist activities which have been cultivated and developed for the purpose of destabilising this country and are gradually coming to other parts of the country should be curbed. This Government headed by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has made all efforts to see that India's unity and integrity is kept in tact and these narrow and parochial-minded parties have been dealt a death blow by this Government. Madam, now there is a political party which calls itself as the National Front. It is very nice to hear that it is a National Front. They have brought out a 71-point programme-they do not want a 20-point programme or a 15-point programme. Here, I am not quoting from our own criticism. It is criticism by a member of their own party. I do not know whether the Janata Party has been split as Janata and Janata Dal, but I will have to quote from Mr. Ram Jethmalani's article in The Times of India which shows how the 71-point programme is nothing but a sellout, which is not a programme envisaged for the development of the country. I quote only one sentence from Mr. Jethmalani's article:

> "The 71- point National Front document is a deep disappointment and betrays the usual evasiveness of the slippery politician whose stock-in-trade is ambiguous, abstract and verbal pinning him down practically to nothing."

This is the observation of Mr. Jethmalani on the National Fron's 71-point programme.

Madam, what is their foreign policy? They have been criticizing the foreign policy adopted by this Government, but their own foreign policy has been belied by their own statement. With regard to Sri Lanka the question was put to them, "What is your foreign policy on Sri Lanka?" They neither denied nor affirmed nor said anything about the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement, either in support of it or against it. But they say only one point, that

this Government should agree to a ceasefire and call the LTTE persons for a negotiated settlement. They have forgotten the past. After entering into an agreement in 1986, the LTTE persons, including their leader, Mr. Prabhakaran, had agreed to negotiate the matter. Then they retracted from it became there were some forces working in India supporting the LTTE group—I do not want to name them because they are known to the people of this country—and thereafter they waged a war against their own Tamil brothers who have been living in the northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka and killed hundreds of Tamil people, whose cause they have been espousing according to them. When our Government sent its troops for the purpose of keeping peace in the area, they went into the jungles and they have been fighting the Sinhalese and Tamil people there without any just cause. The Government of India unilaterally declared ceasefire twice, but even then they did not come for a settlement. Thereafter they started killing their own brothers, the Tamil people, in northern and eastern Sri Lanka. Without knowing the history, without knowing what steps the Government of India had taken to safeguard the interests of the Tamils there.. ..(*Time-bell rings*)....Madam, the Opposition is not there. So, I will take some more time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One Member is here—Mr. Ram Awadesh Singh is here.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH (Bihar): No. I came to take away my bag.. .(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, without knowing the history, without knowing what steps the Government of India had taken and what the agreement entered into between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of India was they simply said, "You have to agree to a ceasefire." Madam, I would like to submit only one point: The National Front leaders who have no faith in the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement, who have neither denied nor affirmed it, how can they come in support of the LTTE cadre? I was also told that one of the leaders from the Opposition, who belongs to a regional party in Tamil Nadu, went to Sri Lanka to find out the position there. Madam, a particular leader who has been telling that he is a saviour of the Tamils in Sri Lanka has also said that they also want cease-fire. Now the Government of India unilaterlly declared cease-fire twice. But no steps have been taken by the LTTE for the purpose of settling the dispute. Now it is only because of the Indian interference there that the Tamils are being protected in Sri Lanka. Even Mr. Premadasa, the present President of Sri Lanka, has categorically stated that the Indian troops would be there so long as peace is maintained in that region. That is a welcome step.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it interference or intervention? You used the word "interference."

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We went there to safeguard the interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka. It is not interference or intervention. It is only to safeguard the people there. Madam, we went there on their resquest. I want to make it very clear that we went thereon the request of the former President, Mr. Jayewardene, for the purpose of giving protection to the people of Sri Lanka, especially the Tamil people in the Northern and Eastern regions.

Madam, the LTTE persons who have no morals or ethics, who have killed their own brethern are not eligible for any mercy from this Government or from the Government of Sri Lanka. Therefore, Madam, the foreign policy which they espouse, and by which the National Front says that the Government of India has to accept cease-fire, has no basis because they do not know the history of the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement, they do not know background in which the Government of India entered into the Agreement with Sri Lanka.

Madam, three important aspects I would like to submit. We have maintained the

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

national unity and integrity of Sri Lanka within its constitutional framework. Secondly, Madam, a very great thing which our Prime Minister has achieved is bringing Tamil as a national language in Sri Lanka, which was never agreed to by them for the past 35 years. And a Tamil leader has become the Chief Minister of the North-Eastern region. These are the achievements of this Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement. Apart from that, Madam, there is safety for the Tamil people who are living in Sri Lanka. This is the utmost thing which the Government of India has ensured for them.

Madam, they have also criticised about our Prime Minister's visit to China. Madam, after 34 years, our hon. Prime Minister went to China, and he was cordially welcomed and invited by the Chinese people and their leaders gave a warm reception to him. Apart from that, three important agreements on air travel, cultural relations and also science and technology were signed. The other important factor is that there was an agreement entered into for appointing a subcommittee to go into the question of the Sino-Indian border dispute, and it will be be decided within a certain time-frame. Madam, this achievement, with due respect to the leaders of the Opposition, I would like to say was made by our Prime Minister with very great risk, especially during the election year. Our Prime Minister made them agree on this subcommittee to decide the dispute relating to the Sino-Indian border. Most of the Opposition people have criticised our Prime Minister's visit to China. It is a concrete achievement which this Government and our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has made when he went to China.

In the international relations, India has become one of the foremost countries which has been accepted by all the top leaders of the world including the super powers which the Opposition leaders are duly ignorant of Madam, therefore, I would like to submit that our international relations have been built up for the past four years with concrete proposals and the policy framework which the Government of India has adopted, which no one can deny. Therefore, Madam, the Opposition leaders who are criticising our foreign policy who are criticising our economic policy, have no face because they have no foreign policy, and they have no internal policy. (*Time bell rings*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Yes, Madam, I am concluding.

Madam, they have been telling about clean politics. They have been saying this in this forum and outside also. Yesterday I saw a news item in the *Times of India*, which says that Janata Dal may take funds from firms and companies. Those people who are saying that they want clean politics and they further say that the politicians should be free from corruption, they are also inviting funds from big business houses. I don't know whether these leaders will be believed by the people of this country. On the one hand they are saying that they want clean politics, on the other they issue statements that they will receive funds from big business houses. They are adopting dual policy relating to their party, relating to their organisation and they say that they are saviours of the people, which has been duly belied by their own actions and deeds.

While giving my full support to the President's Address, I would like to submit that there is a long-pending demand of my people that the Union Territory of Pondicherry should be given Statehood

The small Union territories like Goa and Mizoram have been given statehood. Our Legislative Assembly also passed a resolution in the Assembly for grant of Statehood for Pondicherry. We are in the utmost Southern part of the country and we are controlled by the Centre. So, we find it very difficult to carry on the developmental activities within the region. Therefore, we have written letters to the Home Minister for the purpose of conferring Statehood to Pondicherry. The population

growth of Pondicherry is more than seven lakhs and we were under the French rule. Apart from that, the people of Pondicherry were always in the national mainstream and they will continue to be in the national mainstream. When Statehood is given, the State Government will itself carry out development not only on the agricultural front, but also on the industrial front.

The Cauvery water was given to Pondicherry for the purpose of irrigation of its agricultural fields in the Cauvery delta basin—Karaikal region of Pondicherry. The Karnataka Government failed to honour the agreement which was entered into in 1924 and they have not released the water as per the agreement. Even they have not agreed for appointment of a commission to decide the matter. Now the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that as paddy crop is the main cultivation in the Cauvery basin in the Karaikal region, the Central Government should intervene for the purpose of releasing the water to Cauvery delta area of Karaikal, so that the crop in that region is saved and we are enabled to have a better harvest this time.

In conclusion, I would say that I support the motion moved by Shri P. N. Sukul as the President's Address highlights the achievements of this Government. Apart from that the President's Address touches upon all the internal and foreign policies of the Government.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Chaturanan Mishra-absent.

SHRI KAHNU CHARAN LENKA (Orissa): I extend my grateful thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Madam, I have gone through the President's Address which is thought-provoking one. The President while presenting his Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament has given a comprehensive picture of the country. In his Address we see the achievements made by the Government under difficult circumstances. We can also see the challenges the country faces today and the Government's determination to face all those challenges. The threat posed by the terrorists and the communal forces has been met by the Government with bold determination and efficient management. Besides these, 1½ years back the country faced the worst drought of the century and also the vagaries of natural calamities in many parts of the country. Madam, in spite of all these difficult circumstances, the Government faces all these challenges with boldness. That is why I thank the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his determination to face all these challenges. Madam, 1988-89 has been an eventful period and that year has been a challenging time for the nation. The country has achieved a lot of development in every sphere. I am thankful to the President because he has highlighted all these achievements which have been made in the previous years. The President in his Address has also highlighted the contribution of India for the cause of world peace. He has also said that India as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement has played a greater role in the expression of the opinion of the Third World, against the armaments race and in favour of creation of a world without violence.

Madam, the recent agreement between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev took place in Washington. Madam, this foundation was not laid in Moscow or in Washington, but it was laid first in Delhi itself under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the shape of the New Delhi declaration to have an agreement in the field of disarmament. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, took the leadership and made his historic agreement between the USSR and the USA possible in Washington in last December. I mean to say that by taking the initiative for the Declaration, India paved the way for the agreement. India has been regarded as the forerunner of this agreement and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for his statesmanship, has been admired all over the world.

Then, Madam, we appreciate is the brave adventure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in

[Shri Kahnu Charan Lenka]

protecting the democracy and the freedom of Maldives. He has been congratulated upon this not only inside the the country but outside also. The bold steps that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken in the case of Maldives have been appreciated by all the leaders of the world.

If we go through his Address, we find that the President has given high tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. The path shown by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the field of peace and in the field of peaceful coexistence has been widely illuminated by Indiraji. This has been appreciated and recognised abroad. But I am sorry to say that while this has been well recognised abroad, the Opposition today in India—of course, they are absent here today—just for the sake of opposition, do not appreciate this step taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But by denying appreciation for the steps taken by Rajivji, they are denigrating their own image in the House and outside also.

Madam, as regards the visit of the Prime Minister to China, such visit has taken place after about 35 years. The two leaders of the two great countries sat together to have a meaningful dialogue. This has been an ice-break in the field of international relations. This visit has also been criticised by the Opposition. Their argument is that the P.M.'s China visit has taken place untimely. Secondly they say that this visit has been made at the cost of the prestige of India. They also say that India has surrendered to the pressure of Russia. Madam, these arguments are unfounded and baseless, motivated by political interest—self-interest. I would say, this has been an ice-break in the field of international relations. Mr. Upendra—he is not here now—was mentioning certain things yesterday. I would like to tell him that during the Janata regime, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the then Foreign Minister, visited China. Everybody knows what happened at that time. The day when he was present in China, there was an attack on Kampuchea and the helpless Foreign Minister was humiliated there. He had to come back home with empty hands. Mr. Upendra should know this and recollect how India's prestige was undermind then.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai in the Chair]

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention the recent Bombay riots that took place in connection with the book "Satanic Verses" written by Mr. Rushdie. This book was banned by the Government of India first, before any Muslim country in the world reacted upon it. What more could India have done? But the fanatic forces, the fundamentalist forces, created violence in Bombay. They violated the prohibitory order. That movement, was uncalled for. Again I am sorry to inform this House of what I heard about the Shahi Imam of Delhi Shahi Imam was referring to Ram Janma Bhoomi matter in the context of the Bombay riot issue. Is it not instigation to the fundamentalist forces in the country? Is it not instigation to the fanatic forces in the country? So my submission to this House is that these fanatic forces which are creating disturbances in the country everyday should be smashed ruthlessly. India is a secular country where all communities live together peacefully as brothers. But these forces do not want that all the communities should live together peacefully. They create disturbances in one part or the other of the country. These forces should be identified and smashed ruthlessly. Mr. Upendra in his speech yesterday was blaming the Congress Party and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi that they were encouraging casteism and communalism in the country. He made a long speech in the House. I was listening to his speech. But he did not utter a word about the Bombay riot that took place recently. He has not condemned it. Has he condemned it in his speech? Has he condemned the activities of the fundamentalist and casteist forces in the country? No, he has not. He mentioned about the election manifesto of Nagaland. He is not present here now. I ask him, What about the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh? They preach that "N.T.

Ramarao is an avatar of Ram." During the election period I was there as an observer of A.I.C.C. in Andhra Pradesh in the last election Their party circulated photographs of N. T. Rama Rao depicting him as "Ramavatar". You vote for NTR, you will get Ram Rajya" Was it not encouraging casteism and communalism in the country? He was giving sermons in this august House and blaming the Congress Party in encouraging the communalist forces in the country. Congress Party is committed to secularism. Congress Party has always acted against communalism and casteism in the country. I have not read what has been written in the Nagaland Election manifesto. But it is a general reference in the Congress manifesto that all the communities living in India are safeguarded under Congress rule, because Congress is committed to secularism. From that point of view it might have been mentioned like that in the manifesto of Nagaland. The Christian community in Nagaland might have been harassed by other communities. In order to give them protection, in order to give them the confidence, it had to be done and it was not wrong at all to tell them that under the Congress (I) rule they will be protected and their interests will be safeguarded. I think Mr. Upendra did not understand this and there was nothing wrong in the manifesto of the elections in Nagaland.

Sir, I come to the question of the Panchayati Raj system. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, is very much interested now in decentralising the administrative Power, and giving that power to the grass-root-level institutions in the country. A national debate has been started in the country and the Congress (I) Party also invited a debate, not only in the party level but in every other forum, as to how to make the Panchayati Raj system more effective and meaningful. The Panchayati Raj system failed because of the attitude of the bureaucrats and there was also a lack of political will. Under the present bureaucratic structure, under the structure of the present administrative system, the benefits of the developmental programmes are not reaching down to the lower levels fully. The Prime Minister has understood this. That is why he is thinking of giving more powers to the grass-root-level institutions in the country. For that, the Panchayati Raj system should be strong and at the grass-root level the people should make their own destiny and should make their own plans and involve themselves in the developmental processes at the village level. Recently, he told in a seminar in Delhi—the Panchayati Raj Seminar was held in Delhi recently—that the monitoring of the implementation of the programmes should not be from the top, but should be at the lowest level that the plans should be formulated at the lowest level, so that the desired results can be achieved. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is not a good idea, is it not a good thing, to give more powers to the Panchayati Raj institutions, to the institutions at the grass-root level? If that is so, why is the Opposition not appreciating this and not congratulating him on this? Mr. Upendra was telling yesterday that the Congress (I) has no direction in the economic field, no direction in the foreign affairs field. I was astonished to hear that. The people are laughing at him, the people of India are lauching at him for his speech yesterday. If the Congress (I) has no direction in the economic field, do they have it? Has the Opposition got any direction? Is not our 20.Point Programme, meant for the uplift of the poor, showing the direction? Are not our economic policies which are being implemented for the last 42 years to develop India meant to improve the conditions of the poor people? I think he has not followed the economic policy of the country... (*Time Bell rings*) ...I am concuding. Is not the 20-Point Programme an economic policy of the country? Is it not meant for the poor people? It is a shameful thing to say that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress (I) have no direction in the economic field. he has also said that there is no direction in the field of foreign affairs also Has he got? Have they given their policies to the country? Have they prescribed their economic policy? They have made the National Front. For what? To rule the country or to develop the country? Have they given their economic policy as to what they are going to do? They have not. What have they done? They have given

1 00 P.M.

[Shri Kahnu Charan Lenka]

positions to their leaders in different fields. in the political arena.

Sir, doesn't the non-alignment policy, peaceful co-existence policy give a direction in foreign affairs. Are they understanding this? Really it is very shameful. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you were also present in the House. You were listening to his speech. A long speech he was making.

Regarding the Panchayat raj, what are they telling? When Rajiv Gandhi is going to give more powers to Panchayat raj system, the Opposition people are telling that Rajiv Gandhi is interested in curtailing the powers of the State Governments. They have no faith in the panchayat system. They do not want the local leadership to grow at the grass-root level. They only want power. They only want to rule the country.

Last point. Regarding the Panchayat raj system, our Prime Minister should go ahead on this line. The entire population of India is with him. The Opposition may oppose it. If the Prime Minister calls for a mandate on the issue of Panchayat raj, 75 crores of the people will be with him, and they will give the mandate. Rajiv Gandhi, Go ahead.

My last point is about the drought. The country witnessed the worst possible drought in the past. What was the role of the Opposition? When the Prime Minister of India was touring the drought affected areas, witnessing the distress of the people, touring the Adivasi areas and coming to the rescue of the people, what was the Opposition doing in Delhi? They were scandalizing against Rajiv Gandhi. They did not go to the people. So the poor people of India understood the role of the Opposition today. The leadership has been tested. The leadership is being tested at a critical moment of country. The leadership of Rajiv Gandhi has been tested many times in India.

Sir, Rajiv Gandhi has taken a historic step in giving voting rights to the 18 year old youth. It has been a historic step in the field of democracy in India. But what is the Opposition doing? They are creating confusion amongst the youth. Once upon a time they were telling that what they were demanding Rajiv Gandhi has done it. Do you know what they are telling, when the youth are praising Rajiv Gandhi? You might have seen the papers four or five days ago. The Leftist leader, Shri Jyoti Basu, was telling youth and students in Calcutta at a rally that this is the Congress strategy of getting votes in the coming elections. He is confused and he is trying to create confusion among the youth in Calcutta. They have no confidence in the youth of the country. The opposition parties are themselves confused and they are creating confusion among the youth

Again I extend my grateful thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to support the Motion of Thanks moved by our esteemed colleague.

SHRI KARMA TOPDEN (Sikkim): I thought that I should say a few words on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address because I felt that my presence in the House was being ignored as the preceding speakers kept on saying that there was no Member of the Opposition in the House. Well. I have been here throughout and I have not walked out.

I wish to associate myself with the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri P. N. Sukul. I would also like to congratulate the Government on the achievements made in the various economic fields. I have listened to various criticisms made about the Government's policy both on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address and also during the earlier speeches. Comparisons have been made about the economic progress made by countries elsewhere, particularly our neighbouring countries, belittling the achievements we have made ourselves. I would only like to remind all that our achievements have been made in a democratic system. Ours is the largest democracy in the world with such diversity and with a federal system which cannot be compared with some other countries and with some other systems. I would prefer that we make progress slowly and live in the system in which we

are living and enjoy the freedom that we are enjoying with the richness of our diversity, cultural, ethnic, linguistic and regional. So, our progress has been made within this framework and I think it should not be belittled by comparing our progress with the progress made elsewhere. Yes, we should catch up with them. But we should also take the reality of the situation into consideration.

Sir, one of the main factors hampering our economic development is our population explosion. I feel that we are slowly putting this under the carpet. We seem to have given up our battle against population explosion. Unless we tackle this problem very seriously and make a determined effort, I do not think any amount of progress made will be able to remove poverty. I would request the Government to consider this as I do not find any mention of population here.

In the Address, it is said: "It is the Government's policy to resolve all disputes and differences peacefully. The local sentiments of the people will be respected, but there can be no compromise on the question of preserving the unity and integrity of the nation." Sir, I agree with this hundred per cent. We in Sikkim have some local sentiments. We wish them to be fulfilled. We have presented our case to the Government of India for many years now. We do not know the language of agitation. We are a peaceful people. Our problem was presented to the Government of India even before the Darjeeling agitation started. We see the Darjeeling problem being solved and we see our problem still pending. Sir, Sikkim believes hundred per cent in the statement made by the President. We would not wish to be disappointed. We have raised two main issues—one regarding the citizenship, the other regarding the reservation for the Nepalese of Sikkimese origin. I understand the citizenship issue is about to be solved. But there has been no progress on the seat reservation. Sir, I appeal that our meekness should not be taken for our weakness.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Narayanan, have you noted down these two points? One is regarding citizenship and the second...

SHRI KARMA TOPDEN: Seat reservation for the Nepalese community of Sikkimese origin.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister on the success of his visit to both China and Pakistan. We who live on the borders facing the guns of China know what this means. About two months ago, we had the visit of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Tourism to Sikkim, and the Members of the Committee visited the border between Tibet-China and Sikkim. This was after the Prime Minister's visit to China. The Commander on the Indian side of the border crossed over to no-man's land, the Commander from the Chinese side came across. They shook hands and exchanged small gifts and patted each other. I remember, Sir, years ago going to the same border and seeing the soldiers glaring at each other behind the guns, and when we waved our hands, they did not wave back, they snarled at us. Sir, the visit of the Prime Minister has made this significant change, and we who are on the borders know what this change means to us.

Sir, I would like to make a few comments about the power situation. On the infrastructure front, the crucial question is the energy gap. Estimates indicate that the gap between availability and requirement of power will go on expanding even beyond the 8th Plan. There are enormous delays in the sanctioning of projects and the time-schedules for completion are very often violated. Sir, I would like to make a particular reference to the projects meant for Sikkim. The Rangit Project meant to generate 60 MW has been and is still waiting the formal clearance of the Public Investment Board for the past three years. The staff sanctioned for the project has been kept on the site with very little work while funds meant for the project have not been made available. The cost of the project keeps on going up and the salaries that have been paid are a pure waste of money. More than Rs. 3 crores have been spent so far with nothing whatsoever achieved at the ground level.

[Shri Karma Topden]

Similarly, the Teesta Stage-IIProject meant to generate 1200 MW is yet to be formally cleared. There are so many agencies involved whose personnel often do not have any knowledge of the ground conditions. Yet these same agencies have to give their concurrence which is unnecessarily delayed. Why can't the Energy Ministry play the coordinating role and get all the concerned together to obtain the required clearance and sanction the project, and once these are sanctioned, monitor the implementation very strictly.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government that both the Rangit and the Teesta projects be cleared expeditiously and implemented on the basis of a fixed time schedule. I am sure there must be many projects like this being delayed all over, which is causing a lot of unnecessary loss. The loss of Rs. 3 crores for a State like the size of Sikkim is a colossal amount and this amount is being wasted and it is such wastage which is leading to the deficit.

With these words, I would like to associate myself with the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri P. N. Sukul.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): This is his maiden speech. Yes, Smt. Sudha Joshi.

SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the Hon'ble President of India for the Address he gave on the 21st February, 1989, before the joint session of both Houses of Parliament. It is customary for the Hon'ble President to take a review of what has happened during the year and also to place before the nation the plan of action for the next year. He has given a very lucid and masterly exposition in regard to both these issues.

Turning to the internal problems, the Government has done a remarkable job in the North-East. If one looks to the background in which the present Government came to power and the transformation it has brought out in the North-Eastern region, the region was torn by insurgency and turmoil but these are things of the past now. And the entire North East is now actively participating in the national mainstream. Even in Punjab, though the issue is not fully settled, a numoer of positive signals are seen. I think our Hon'ble President has rightly put it when he says and I quote : "Message has reached all corners of the country that violence will be met firmly but grievance will be met justly, provided only that arms are foresworn and confirmity to the Constitution ensured." However, challenges to democratic forces continue to be from religious, fundamentalist, communalist and divisive forces. Issues are created, passions are raised and people are misled. This leads to violence and creating tensions and divisiveness in the society. Some political parties for their ends are actively supporting such activities. The growth of Shiv Sena in Maharahtra is an instance in this direction. Economic difficultles of the people are exploited and it is given the colour of revivalism of religion and people are divided. Such forces have to be curbed with all strength. I am happy that the State Government is coping with the problem effectively. Such forces need to be condemned and dealt with full strength.

I am really happy to deal with the great strides made by the country on the economic front after two successive droughts. In spite of these severe droughts, the country has achieved magnified economic growth. This has been possible in no small measure, due to Government's efforts in keeping the adverse effects of drought at minimal. The disaster-management was very effective and personal keen interest and involvement of our hon. Prime Minister was the prime mover in the entire process. It is also very heartening that even in the drought relief and disaster relief work that has been undertaken, our effort was mainly towards creating long-term assets. In addition, the inputs given by the technological mission have led to creating confidence in the farmer in tackling adverse weather conditions. However, a lot of things need to be done in future also. Regarding permanent solutions to disaster forecasting and taking permanent measures to permanently avert problems like drought etc., the Government has

taken a number of steps. However, such long-term measures are going to take some time. Sir, after the drought has been tackled effectively economy both in the industrial sector and in the agricultural sector, has shown tremendous growth and development. In addition, particularly, significant development has been achieved in core sectors of economy, like coal, power cement and freight handling. These development are very significant and would need to be consolidated for future take-off. The significant growth in agricultural production is a tribute to the strategies adopted in this sector. If this growth continues at significant levels in future then the food processing industry will play a very important role. I would like to congratulate the Government for taking the initiative and creating a separate Ministry for Food Processing. The creation of this Ministry is a forward-looking approach of the Government to give fillip to the economy. I would strongly urge that in this sector, a dominant role should be given to women. Food processing is a traditional field of a woman. She has the natural skill. May be, for the new techniques, mechanism machinery processing, high-finance, investment, and infrastructure she needs to be trained; but that should not come in the way of women entrepreneurs and managers who are available in the country and in this industry. Therefore a definite plan needs to be drawn to ensure that women get a major share in the development of this industry.

I would now deal with the problem of rural poor. The Seventh Plan targets, I am happy to note, have been met in programmes like NREP, RLEGP etc. IRDP has helped 25 million families. Substantial progress has been made in providing houses under Indira Awas Yojna I want to ask our hon.friends on the opposition benches—though they are not here present just now and not on the benches—

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Two are there.

SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Yes, two are there; but I am not asking them because they are not telling all these things that I am going to say. I would like to ask them whether these achievements are small and on what basis they are criticising us that we are not solving the problems of the poor. Let them tell us what is it which is in our means that we have not done for the poor. Then why do they not at least stop spreading misinformation?

I would now like to deal with matters relating to women. I am happy that besides passing a number of laws to prevent atrocities on women, the Government has come out with a Perspective Plan for Women. This is a very comprehensive document and deals with the problems in an integrated manner. I am sure that the vigorous follow-up action on various points mentioned in the Plan document would bring about a qualitative change in the condition of women and that they will get their due share and proper place in society.

Sir, a natoinal debate is going on Panchayati Raj. My party is thinking of strengthening the Zila Parishads and Panchavats. This is really a very good step towards decentralisation of administration and power. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister on the initiative he has taken in strengthening the Panchayati Raj.

I would like to congratulate the Government on the bold and principled initiatives taken by it in the sphere of foreign policy, particularly relating to our neighbours. Under the lead and initiative from our Prime Minister, the Non Aligned Movement is playing a very decisive role in taking the process of disarmament and peaceful co-existence to its logical conclusion. The Action Plan on elimination of nuclear weapons and reduction of conventional weapons presented by our hon. Prime Minister in the United Nations in

[Shrimati Sudha Vijay Joshi]

June, 1988, is a very imaginative and yet pragmatic approach. Our relations with neighhours, cemented through SAARC movement are on an even keel. Particularly the significant role played by the Indian Navy in Maldives and the continued positive role played by IPKF in Sri Lanka are examples of India's deep concern for her neighbours. The completion of democratic election process in Sri Lanka and particularly in the north-east, would lead to finding a permanent solution to ethnic problems in that country.

Hon'ble Prime Minister's historic China visit was a real break through in diplomacy and I am sure given the patience and mutual confidence, all the outstanding issues between our two countries would be amicably settled.

Thus, I have tried to give my observations on the great achievements of our Government Before concluding, I would like to support the Motion of Thanks to hon. President for his Address to the Joint Session of Parliament.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri Dharam Pal. You can start and then continue after lunch.

श्री धर्मपाल (जम्मू और काश्मीर) : सभापति महोदय, चेयरमैन साहब राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर दो दिन से सदन में जो बहस चल रही है और श्री पी.एन. सुकुल जी ने जो मोशन आफ थैंक्स हाउस के सामने रखे है, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

यह साल हम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की सैंटीनरी इयर के तौर पर मना रहे है ; पंडित जी इस देश के महान सपूत हुये हैं जिन्होंने यहां जम्हूरियत, समाजवाद, नेशनलिज्म और नान अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी हमारे सामने रखी । हम इस वर्ष यह प्रतिज्ञा करते है कि जो सिद्धात उन्होंने देश के सामने रखे, उन पर चलते हुए हम इस देश को ज्यादा मजबूत बनाएंगे इस देश की एकता और अखडता को तोड़ने के लिए यदि कोई बाहर से या अन्दर से खतरा आएगा तो उसका हम डटकर मुकबला करेंगे ।

पंडित जी ने देश के विकास के लिए पंचवर्षीय प्लान शुरू किया । आजादी के 41 साल बाद आज हम देखते हैं कि देश ने हर फील्ड में चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर हो, इंडस्ट्री हो, डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन हो, साइंस और टैक्नोलोजी हो, इस देश के सामने उन्होंने जो एक्सटर्नल पालिसी रखी उस पर चलते हुये हमारे देश ने काफी तरक्की की है ।

(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You may continue after lunch. Now the House stands adjourned for lunch and will again meet at 2-30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock,

[**The Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.]

MOTION OF THANK OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री धर्म पाल : मैडम डिप्टी चेयरपरसन, मैं जिक्र कर रहा था कि आजादी के बाद देश ने 41 साल मे जो उपलब्धिया की हैं, चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर हो, इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन की बात हो, साइंस और टैक्नॉलाजी की हो, चाहे विदेश नीति के जरिय भारत का मुकाम दुनिया में बढ़ाने की बात हो, इस देश ने काफी तरक्की की है और उसी प्लांड डेवलपमेंट का नतीजा है कि अब हमारी इकॉनॉमिक स्थिति इतनी मजबूत है कि पूरी पिछली शताब्दी में जितना भयंकर सूखा नहीं पड़ा, वह पड़ा और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जिन प्रदेशों में भी सूखा पड़ा, खुद जाकर मौके पर जायजा लिया और कैबिनेट की एक सब-कमेटी बनाई ताकि जो सूखा-पीड़ित है उनको राहत दी जा सक । मुझ याद है कि राजस्थान और गुजरात दो प्रदेश थे जहां सबसे बड़ा सूखा था । 800 से भी ज्यादा करोड़ रुपये राहत के लिये दिये गये । एसेट्स बने और लोगों को रोजगार मिला और हमारे किसान जो हैं उनकी हालत भी सुधरी । सूखे के बावजूद हमारा जो ग्रोथ रट था वह 3.6 प्रतिशत रहा और पिछले चार वर्षों में 5 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा और आने वाली योजना में लक्ष्य 6 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा रखा है ।

जवाहर लाल जी ने जहां जम्हूरियत को मजबूत किया वहां इंदिरा जी ने इस देश में समाजवाद को मजबूत करने के लिये कदम उठाए । हमें याद है कि बैंक नेशनलाइजशन के जरिये यहां के करोड़ो गरीब आवाम, चाहे वह कोई टेक्सी वाला हो, रेहड़ी वाला हो या कोई और जिसको कर्जा लेना हो, पहले चन्द लोग कर्जा ले सकते थे, बैंक से उनकी इकानॉमिक पोजीशन सुधरी और 20 नुकाती प्रोग्राम के जरिये पिछड़ी जातियों पर, पिछड़े इलाकों क विकास पर ध्यान दिया गया , वहां हमारे युवा प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नई दिशा दी और इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ विद सोशल जस्टिस के लिय सातवी योजना दश के सामने रखी और उसको मजबूती मे आगे बढ़ा रहे है । हम दखते है कि आई० आर०डी०पी०, आर०एल०ई०जी०पी०, एन० आर०ई०पी० के जरिये से हमन इस देश में दो करोड़ से भी ज्यादा कुनबों को गरीबी की रखा से ऊपर उठाया । बैंकों के साधनो से उनको कर्जे दिये गये । इतने भयंकर सूख के बावजूद भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा, चाह कपास हो, चाहे आयलसीड्स हो या सीरियल्स की बात हो, हमारी पैदावार बढ़ा है और पिछले दो सालो में 50 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा निर्यात हमारा विदशों को हुआ है ।

महोदया, इस देश में सत्ता संभालते हुये प्रधान मंत्री न कहा कि भारत के आईन के अंदर रहत हुये बातचीत से हम सभी मसलों को हल करगे, कंफ्रंटशन से नहीं । इसी के अनुसार 1985 में असम का समझौता हुआ । 1986 में मिजोरम का समझौता हुआ और पिछले साल दार्जिलिंग का समझौता हुआ और पूर ईस्टर्न इंडिया के लोगों को मेन धारा में लाए और आज मुख्य धारा में मिलकर वे लोग दश के डेवलपमट के लिये पूरा हिस्सा अपना अदा कर रह है ।

महोदया, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने युवा वर्ग की तरफ तवज्जह दी और उसी का नतीजा है कि हमारी पापुलेशन में हर वर्ष युवाओं की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । इसी वजह से मुल्क के डवलपमेंट में युवाओं को पूरा रोल देने के लिये हमने वोटिंग एज 21 वर्ष से घटा कर 18 वर्ष कर दी । इसी तरह स महिला वग जो कि कमजोर वर्ग है समाज का, उसके लिय भी नेशनल पर्सपेक्टिव प्लान बनाया और ऐसी योजनायें बनाई है जिनसे 50 प्रतिशत हमारी आबादी का जो हिस्सा है वह योजनाओं में हिस्सा ले सके ।

इसी क साथ-साथ हमने पंचायती राज को मजबूत करने के लिये हमने न केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी मे बल्कि सारी पार्टियों को बुलाकर उनसे बातचीत की और उनका मशविरा लिया । सब चीफ मिनिस्टर साहबान को वे बुला रहे है और शायद वह बिल इसी सशन में आ जाए । इसकी योजनायें दिल्ली में ही नही स्टटो की राजधानियो में ही नही बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट और ब्लॉक लेवल पर जायगी ताकि उनकी इच्छाओं के अनुसार हम प्लान बनायें और गांवों के लोग, जिलों के लोग और उनके नुमांइदें देश की तरक्की में भाग ले सकें ।

[श्री धर्म पाल]

सके अलावा विदेश नीति में भारत का मकाम दुनिया में बहुत बढ़ा है। चाहे कंपूचिया के समझौते की बात हो चाहे अफ़गानिस्तान में रूसी फौजों की वापसी का मामला हो, उनमें हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो रोल अदा किया वह सारी दुनियां को मालूम है। इसी तरह से चाइना में उन्होंने बातचीत की। 1954 के बाद व पहले प्रधान मंत्री हैं जो वहां गए और उनसे अपनी टेक्नालाजी में, साइंस में और कारोबार के बारे में समझौता किया। बार्डर के मामलों पर संयुक्त दल बने जो विचार करके बार्डर का जो हमारा डिस्प्यूट है उसको हल करेंगे क्योंकि हमारी आबादी दुनिया का एक तिहाई है। भारत और चाइना ये दोनों जाइंट्स अगर मिल जाएं और हमारे 8 डिवीजन की फौज जो बार्डर पर लगी हैं वह वापस हो सके तो जो हमारा खर्चा वहां पर हो रहा है वह पैसा बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में या डेवलपमेंट के कामों में लग सकेगा।

महोदया, पाकिस्तान के इस्लामाबाद में उनकी जो बातचीत बेनजीर भुट्टो के साथ खुलकर हुई उससे हमारा आपसी विश्वास बढ़ा है। इससे लोगों का आदान-प्रदान होगा और हमारे संबंध बढ़ेंगे पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री की जो दिक्कतें हैं वह हम समझते हैं। पूरा कंट्रोल उनका वहां पर अभी नहीं है। एक तरफ फौज है, दूसरी तरफ लोग हैं। कुछ बातों में हमें समझौता करना पड़ता है। हम समझते हैं कि पंजाब में जो ट्रेनिंग हो रही है, हमारे काश्मीर के नौजवानों को जो ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है और फिर वापस उनको काश्मीर में भेजा जा रहा है, वह बंद होगा। दिक्कतें हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर बेनजीर भुट्टो की। हम समझते हैं, सोचते हैं और यह विश्वास है कि दो हुकूमतों के दरमियान, दो लीडरों के दरमियान जो बात हुई है उससे हालात सुधारेंगे। मेरी रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर है, पिछड़ी हुई रियासत है, पहाड़ी रियासत है। यह तीन जंगों का शिकार हुयी है। जब हम तरक्की करते हैं तो उसकी इकोनोमी शैटर हो जाती है हमलों की वजह से। एक बात की मुझे खुशी है कि हमारा एनुअल प्लान 520 करोड़ का है। इसके लिये मरकजी सरकार का शुक्रियादा करता हूं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर का पैकेज प्रोग्राम वहां है। यह कहा जाता है कि उसी प्लान से पूरा करें। मेरा जोरदार तरीके से यह कहना है कि ओवर एंड अबाव जो एलोकेशन हो जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट को वह 520 करोड़ से अलावा होना चाहिये ताकि हम तरक्की की दौड़ में आगे बढ़ सकें।

एक और मसला जो हमारे लोगों को चिंतित करता है, हमारी सरकार को, चुने हुये नुमाइंदों को वह यह है कि हमारे साथ ही हिमाचल प्रदेश हैं। वहां 90 परसट ग्रांट मिलती हैं और 10 परसेंट लोन है जबकि जम्मू-काश्मीर में 70 फीसदी लोन है और 30 परसेंट ग्रांट है। हमें कहा जाता है कि कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता यह तो फिगर वर्क है। लेकिन 1900 करोड़ के करीब जम्मू-कश्मीर का कर्जा है और हमें 250 करोड़ से ऊपर का इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ता है। इसका हमारे प्लान पर असर पड़ता है। प्लान गैप इस साल 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा है। स्टेट के बजट का घाटा 103.84 करोड़ है। हमारी अपनी आमदनी 262 करोड़ है। मुलाजिमों की तनख्वाह 350 करोड़ है। इस स्थिति में यहां इन्टरनेशनल कंसपिरेसीज होती है, यह जंगों का शिकार होता है, आने-जाने के साधन वहां नहीं हैं, रल सिर्फ जम्मू तक ही है, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का खास इंतजाम नहीं है, वहां पैदावार फ़ूट की होती है लेकिन हम ला नहीं सकते क्योंकि रास्ते में पैरिश हो जाती है। मेरी जोरदार आवाज होगी कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को और साधन दीजिये। कम से कम प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्पशल प्लान में से ओवर एंड अबाव फंड एलाट किया जाए।

एक बात और इस स्टेट के मुतल्लिक कहना चाहूंगा। स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। मट्टू साहब यहां बैठे है। सवाल यह है कि वहां तो एक्ट्रीमिस्टस आऊटफिट थे। तो जम्मू कश्मीर लिबरेशन एक और दूसरा पीपल लीग। हमारे नौजवान बेकारी की वजह से क्योंकि साधन नहीं है, परशान है। मुझे शिकायत है कि सन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में चाहे सी०आर०पी० हो, बी०एस०एफ० हो, टेलीकम्यूनीकेशन की बात है, रेलवे

की बात हो और चाहे वहां सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्टस लगाने की बात हो इसके लिये मिनिमम इन्वेस्टमेंट जम्म-कश्मीर स्टेट में सिर्फ 0.3 परसेंट है टोटल इन्वस्टमेंट इन द कंटरी । मेरा कहना यह है कि यहां इस किस्म की बातें हो रही हैं। यहां सक्सैसनिस्ट फार्सेज है, एन्टी नेशनल फार्सेज है, मामूली बात पर भड़काया जाता है । वहां हालात पैदा की जा रही है कि कम्युनल हैटरेड हो। जो कश्मीर की रिवायत रही है, हिन्दू, मुस्लिम और सिखों के एक रहने की। उसमें कोशिश यह हो रही है कोई वहां एक न हो । जो लोग वहां बैठे हुए हैं वे बिजली की कमी का बहाना बनाकर एक प्रोग्राम बना लेते हैं।

जिया टाईगर्स और अल जंग एक्सट्रीमिस्ट आऊट फिट वहां बना है और अलजंग है । इन्होंने 22 फरवरी को पोस्टरवार शुरू कर दिया । ट्रेडर्स को धमकाना शुरू कर दिया कि आप हड़ताल करेंगे । रिपब्लिक डे पर प्रोटेस्ट डे मनायेंगे । यह पहली बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुआ । मकबूल बट्ट साहब जो बैंक मैनेजर के कत्ल के इल्जाम में पहले लन्दन रहते हैं और फिर पाकिस्तान चले गये जम्मू-कश्मीर लिबरेशन फ्रंट के थे, उनको आज से 5 साल पहले 11 फरवरी को फांसी हुई थी। पहली बार पांचवें साल 11 फरवरी के पहले हालात बिगड़ गये । हड़ताल हुई, वायलेंस हुई । कोई न कोई बहाना ढूंढा जाता था । चाहे अनाज अच्छा न मिले, बिजली की कमी हो । मैं इस सन्दर्भ में कहूंगा कि वहां स्पेशल हालात है । कुछ लोग वहां बैठे हुए हैं जो अमन को दरहम-बरहम करना चाहते हैं । जो चाहते है वहां रिवायत जो रही है अमन की, भाई चारे की उनको तोड़ा जाये । महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि कश्मीर में मुझे रोशनी की किरणें नजर आती हैं भाई चारे की । आज वहां फोर्सेस का माहोल है । पाकिस्तान से सैंकड़ों पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान ट्रेनिंग लेकर आ गये हैं । 80 के करीब पकड़े गये हैं । काफी असला पकड़ा गया है। चिदम्बरम साहब काफी असला अभी भी कश्मीर में है। एक तो इंटेलिजेन्स नेटवर्क को सतर्क किया जाय । काश्मीर सरकार के पास भी अपने साधन हैं उनकी अपनी इंटेलिजेन्स है, लेकिन सेन्ट्रल एजेंसीज जितनी हैं उनको स्ट्रेन्थन किया जाये, मजबूत किया जाये। वहां की हालात को नजर में रखा जाय। वहां पर हालात खतरनाक हैं । आपकी यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि आप स्टेट सरकार को हालात से बाखबर रखें ऐसी कोशिश हो रही है कि जो नवजवान वहां पर आ गये हैं वे और असला लायें इसलिए बार्डर पर निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है । इस वक्त वहां पर कांग्रेस और नेशनल कांफ्रेंस, दोनों पार्टीज की सरकार है । वहां पर मिलकर सेकूलर फोर्सेस को मजबूत करने की जरूरत है मजबूती खाली बातों से नहीं आएगी । वहां की प्रोबल्म पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की, खासकर मुस्लिम नवजवानों की है जिनको उकसाया जाता है कि आपको सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है । आप वहां पर फैक्ट्रीज खोलिये, इंडस्ट्रीज खोलिये लोगों को सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में भी लिया जा सकता है। उसके आप स्पेशल रेक्रूटमेंट कर सकते हैं, जम्मू-काश्मीर के नवजवानों सी० आर० पी० एफ० में दूसरी फोर्सेज में रखा जा सकता है । आप लोगों को साधन दीजिये जिससे उनकी बेरोजगारी दूर हो । बेरोजगारी सिर्फ जम्मू-काश्मीर में ही नहीं, मैं मानता हूं कि पूरे देश में है, लेकिन इस समस्या का पूरे पहचान पर दूर करने की जरूरत है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बेकारी पर प्रहार कर रहे हैं और वे बेरोजगारी और अनइम्प्लायमेंट दूर करने और गरीबी दूर करने पर जोर दे रहे हैं । हम अपना आठवां मंसूबा बनाने जा रहे है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस योजना में हम बेकारी का खात्मा कर दें और पिछड़े इलाकों और पिछड़ी जातियों को ऊपर उठायें, उनको आगे बढ़ायें । इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में लोगों को भड़काया जाता है कि तुमको सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में भर्ती नहीं किया जाता है, आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस०

[श्री धर्म पाल]

में नहीं लिया जाता है । वहां पर सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्टस कम हैं । वहां पावर प्रोजेक्ट हैं, लेकिन फिर भी लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है । वहां पर सरकार ने थोड़ा टेरिफ बढ़ाया तो लोगों को भड़काया जाने लगा कि बिजली तो देते नहीं है, और टेरिफ बढा देते हैं वहां जो प्रो-पाक एलीमेंट है एन्टी नेशनल एलीमेंट है, सोसनिस्ट एलीमेंट है वह इसका फायदा उठाते हैं इसलिए आप ऊरी की जो प्रोजेक्ट है। उसको फन्ड दीजिए और उसको पूरा कीजिए । दुलहती की बात भी की जाती है । वह तीन-चार साल से पहले पूरी नहीं हो सकती है । पहले किसी फ्रेंच फर्म से नेगोसिएशन चल रही थी, लेकिन अब कहा जा रहा है कि किसी एस्ट्री-जर्मन फर्म की आफर आ रही है । लाइन बिछाने के लिए रशिया से एग्रीमेंट किया गया है । उनको भी पूरा होने में चार साल लग जायेंगे । ऊरी की प्रोजेक्ट बहुत अहम है और उसी तरह से बगलियार का भी सवाल है । सलाल का सेकेण्ड फेज है उसके लिए भी पैसा चाहिए । जब हम रेल बिछाने की बात करते हैं तो रेलवे बजट पर अगर पार्टी ने हमें बोलने का मौका दिया तो हम जरूर अपनी बात कहेंगे । यह ठीक है कि मध्य प्रदेश में रेलें बिछाई जा रही हैं और प्राय: सभी रेल मध्य प्रदेश से होकर गुजरती हैं, इसलिए वहां पर सड़कें बननी चाहिए, रेलें बननी चाहिए, डबल ट्रेक बनने चाहिए । लेकिन हम भी यहां पर अपने प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं । मिनिस्टर पूरी कंट्री के लिए होते हैं, किसी एक रियासत के नहीं होते हैं । पूरे देश को उनको देखना चाहिए । यह ठीक है कि आपने सुपर फास्ट ट्रेनें वहां हफ्ते में चार दिन तक बढ़ा दी हैं और एक, जो अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक चलती थी, उसको जम्मू तक बढ़ा दिया है, लेकिन सिर्फ 12 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। उधमपुर वाली लाइन को भी पूरा करना है । अगर आप वैली तक रेल ले जाते तो अच्छा होता क्योंकि प्रचार यह किया जाता है, कि जम्मू तक तो रेल आती है, लेकिन वैली में नहीं लाई जाती है । अगर वैली तक रेल पहुंचाई जाय तो उसकी पोलिटिकल सिगनीफिकेन्स भी है । प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उधमपुर की लाइन को पूरा करने की बात कही थी । लेकिन सात करोड़ से 12 करोड़ कर देने से सिर्फ तीन किलोमीटर लाइन बनेगी । इसलिए अगर में अनइम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करना है, सेकुलर और डेमोक्रेटिक फोर्सेज को मजबूत करना है तो हमें जम्मू-काश्मीर को साधन भी देने होंगे और तभी वहां का विकास हो सकता है और जो नेगेटिव पोलिटिक्स है उसको जवाब दिया जा सकता है । वे तेजी से काफी सतर्क हो गये हैं और वे नौजवानों को गुमराह कह रहे है, उनको ट्रेनिंग दे रहे और वहां पर एक्सप्लोसिव सिचूयेशन हो रही । इस तरफ देखना है और इसका ईलाज करना है ताकि यह न हो । दूसरी तरफ, वहां पर जो सरकार है उसको भी मजबूत करना है। उसको अधिक सहायता दी जाय ताकि वहां के मसायल, चाहे बेकारी और वीकर सेक्शन के मसायल हों चाहे शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के मसायल हों उनको हल किया जा सके । (समय की घंटी) मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार के हेड राजीव गांधी है । उन्होंने देश से गरीबी दूर करने और बेरोजगारी खत्म कर के लिये हिम्मत से कदम उठाये है । उन्होंने नौजवानों को डेवलपमेंट प्रोसेज में इन्वाल्व किया है । इलेक्शन कानूनों में परिवर्तन करके गरीब लोगों को वोट देने की सुविधा दी है, बूथ पर कब्जा करना उन्होंने एक आफस बनाया है । रिलीजन को पालिटिक्स से अलग करने के लिये इन इंस्ट्रीट्यूशंस का मिसयूज न हो, इसका भी उन्होंने कानून बनाया है । इस तरह के और भी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये ।

महोदया, प्राइस राइज से गरीब आदमी को बड़ी मुश्किलें पेश आ रही हैं । कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं । इसके लिये जो हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है उसको मजबूत करने की जरूरत है । दूर-दराज, पहाड़ी और पिछड़ इलाकों में

[डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय]

और 2–3 दिन के भीतर आई० आई० सस्ते दामों पर ये चीजें लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए यह भी एक अहम मसला है जिसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

मै एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं और चाहते है कि देश के आईन के अन्तर्गत चाहे वह पंजाब का मसलाह हो या और मसले हों उनका हल होना चाहिये । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ कहा था और कहा यह था कि एक लीडर हैं अपोजीशन के जो उनकी मदद करते हैं । इसमें क्या है । मैं कहता हूं कि हां, है । हमारे हाउस के मेम्बर हैं वे मौजूद नहीं हैं, श्री जेठमलानी जनता पार्टी के हैं जो खालिस्तान की हिमायत करते हैं । हमारे चौधरी देवीलाल हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर हरियाणा, के वे जाते हैं कोयम्बतूर की जेल में और प्रकाश सिंह बादल से मिलते हैं, प्लान बनाते हैं, तलवंडी जी को भी उन्होंने बुलाया है । वे कह क्या रहे हैं ? चौधरी साहब कह रहे हैं कि इलेक्शन से पहले समझौता मत करो । अभी पंजाब का मसला हल नहीं होना चाहिये । वी० पी० सिंह करेगा । कौन करेगा ? वी० पी० सिंह को हम भी जानते हैं । जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किये वे एन्टी पीपुल बजट पेश किये । जो बजट आज आ रहा है इसमें लोगों को राहत मिलेगी और वही वी० पी० सिंह आज कह रहे हैं कि सरकार का एकानामिक पालिसी ठीक नही है । वे यहां रहे और सरकार से निकलने के बाद भी वे यह कहते रहे कि मैं हमेशा कांग्रेस का झंडा लेकर चलता रहूंगा–तो वे आयेंगे हल करने के लिये पंजाब के मसले को । मुझे दुख इस बात का है––चुनी हुई सरकार डी०एम० के० की है । लोगों ने जो फैसला दिया है उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं । लेकिन वह भी अपनी पावर का मिसयूज कर रहे हैं । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पूछे बगैर उन्होंने चौधरी देवी लाल की मुलाकात बादल जी से कराई, बरनाला जी से कराई और तलवंडी को भी बुलाया है कि अकाली दल नेशनल फ्रंट के साथ मिल जाय । यह उनकी पालिटिक्स है । वे पावर हंग्री हैं । वे पंजाब का मसला हल होना देना नहीं चाहते । वे करप्शन की बात करते है । चिमन भाई को उन्होंने गुजरात जनता दल का हैड बनाया है । वे पहले वहां पर चीफ मिनिस्टर थे । लेकिन जब उन पर करप्शन के चार्जेज लगे तो इंदिरा गांधी ने उनको हटा दिया । बीजू पटनायक हमारे साथी थे, उनके करप्शन के बारे में सब जानते हैं वे उडीसा जनता दल के हैड बने हैं । हमारी पिपासत में भी कुछ लोग लीडर बने है दुनिया उनके बारे में जानती है । हरियाणा में क्या हालत हैं ? आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो बने हैं उन पर कितने इल्जाम हैं । इसीलिए जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब करप्शन को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो वे उनका विरोध करते हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस का कोई बदल नहीं है । कोई भी पार्टी ऐसी नहीं है, कोई ऐसी जमात नहीं है जो कांग्रेस को जगह ले सके, जो लोगों को इकठ्ठा रख सके । देश की एकता और अखंडता को बरकरार रख सके, देश के डेवलपमेंट को आगे बढा सके, बीकर सैक्शन, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स, पिछडी जातियों, पिछडे लोगों के साथ जो भेदभाव है, जो असमानता है, जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन है उसको खत्म कर सके । मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस के सिवाय इसका कोई हल नहीं है । ये लोग ख्वाबों की दुनिया में बैठे हैं और नो के करीब तो इनके प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन चुके है जब जनता सरकार शासन में आई तो जो डैवलपमेंट का हमारा प्रोग्रेस था उसको बहुत धक्का लगा । 28 महीने में जनता सरकार ने रोलिंग प्लान बनाया कि हर साल रोल होगा । उन्होंने पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को पीछे छोड दिया, डैवलपमेंट पीछे हो गया और हमारी इंटरनेशनल प्रेस्टिज में कमी आ गई । हम इन लोगों को जानते हैं और जानते हैं कि ये सत्ता के भूखे लोग हैं, पावर हैंग्री हैं । इनकी न कोई पालिसी है और न कोई विदेश नीति है । और राजनीति यह है कि हमें सत्ता मिले, यह कभी नहीं होगा । यह जाने पहचाने चेहरे हैं नया कोई नहीं है । **(समय की घंटी)** जो मुझे इस एडेंस पर

जो सुकुल जी ने शुक्रिया की तहरीफ रखी है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और फिर यह दोहराना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस के बगैर और हमारा लीडर राजीव गांधी जिसकी प्रेस्टिज सारी दुनिया में है इस देश की तो बात नहीं जो इस देश को आगे ले जा रहा है मुझे उम्मीद है कि आने वाले चुनाव में पूरी ताकत से फिर हमारी पार्टी, हमारे नेता उभर कर सामने आयेंगे और इस देश की प्रेस्टिज को और बढाने का काम करेंगे । शुक्रिया ।

डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीया उपसभापति महोदया, आपका आदेश हो तो मैं आगे आ जाऊं ।

उपसभापति : आपकी आवाज तो इस सदन के बाहर भी बहुत दूर तक जाती है । (**व्यवधान**)

डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय : यह सब आपके आशीर्वाद का प्रतिफल है । (**व्यवधान**) माननीया उपसभापति महोदया, मैं कृतज्ञ हूं आपका । संसद के समक्ष 21 फरवरी, को भारत के राष्ट्रपति महामहिम वेंकटरमन जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है और हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य पंडित पशुपति नाथ सुकुल जी ने 23 फरवरी, को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन करने के लिए जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसके संदर्भ में अपने समर्थनमय विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं । राष्ट्रपति जी ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि इस वर्ष जवाहरलाल नेहरू का शताब्दी वर्ष है और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत के निर्माण के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में उनकी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है । यह देश हजारों वर्षों तक गुलाम रहा और गुलामी से बढकर के कोई पीड़ा नहीं होती है और दरिद्रता से बढ़ कर कोई दुख नहीं होता है । 'पराधीन सपनेहु सुख नाहि,' स्वप्न में भी सुख नहीं रहता है दास को । भारत को जिन नौनिहालों ने स्वतंत्र किया उन में गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में जवाहरलाल नेहरू सारथी के रूप में जिस रूप में उन्होंने भारत की स्वतन्त्रता का बिगल बजाया और मोतीलाल नेहरू जैसे व्यक्तित्व से जो उनके पिता भी थे 'सुराज' होगा कि 'स्वराज' होगा सन् 1923 ईस्वी की कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में मतभेद किया और सारे देश ने स्वराज्य, सुराज नहीं, मोती लाल जी सुराज चाहते थे और जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने स्वराज्य किया और वह स्वराज्य स्थापित हुआ और उस स्वराज्य के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में उन्होंने भारत के निर्माण के लिए जो औद्योगिक तीर्थस्थल स्थापित किया जहां सुई और बटन तक विदेशों से आते थे, हमारा सारा कच्चा माल उत्पादित हो कर के विदेशों में चला जाता था और वहां से स्वरूप लेकर हमारे देश में आयात होता था उस सच को उन्होंने बन्द करने की कोशिश की और बडे बडे औद्योगिक तीर्थस्थल बनाए गए है । उन्हीं के मार्ग पर लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी चले लेकिन विधाता को मंजूर नहीं था और वे कालकवलित हुए । उनका "जय जवान जय किसान" का नारा इस देश के इतिहास में लिखा जाएगा । उनके बाद इन्दिरा जी आईं । इन्दिरा जी, मैं इस सदन में फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि अवतारी शक्ति थीं और ऐसी अवतारी शक्ति थीं जिसने इस देश के लिए अपने प्राणों की कुर्बानी कर दी । इन्दिरा जी ने नेहरू जी द्वारा दिखाए गए रास्ते पर चल कर और दुनियां की, देश की, गरीबों की जो समस्याएं हैं उन पर ध्यान रख कर जो कुछ किया वह इतिहास तो बताता ही है । उन्होंने भूगोल तक को मिटा दिया।

और नये देश बंगलादेश का निर्माण
3 P.M. कराया । बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कराया ताकि कुछ मुट्ठीभर पूंजीपतियों तक बैंक सीमित न रहे । बैंकों की धनराशि गरीब जनता तक पहुंचे और भारत के उत्थान तथा गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जिंदा रहने वालों के लिए उपलब्ध हो सके ।

राजीव गांधी जी ने कभी इच्छा प्रकट नहीं की कि हमें इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनाओ । लेकिन जब इंदिरा गांधी का शव पड़ा हुआ था, जो खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाले लोगों के दुष्चक्र का परिणाम था और सारा देश किंकर्तव्यविमूढ था तो उस समय सारे देश की कोटि कोटि जनता ने राजीव गांधीजी को प्रधान मंत्री बनाया

[डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय]

और प्रधान मंत्री बनते ही इस नौजवान ने जो कुछ किया मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि उतना गतिशील ढंग से, उतनी तेजी के साथ विभिन्न दायरों को लेते हुए चाहे गरीबों के उत्थान का काम हो, चाहे बेरोजगारी मिटाने का काम हो, चाहे हरिजनों, गिरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उत्थान का काम हो चाहे राजनीति में छोटी उम्र से मतदान देने का काम हो चाहे पंचायती राज के सपने को जनजीवन में सही ढंग से उतारने का काम हो, चाहे विश्व की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति हो, सब क्षेत्रों में जितना गतिशील ढंग से आगे कदम बढ़ाया तथा देश को और सारी विश्व मानवता को प्रभावित किया उतना न नेहरु जी प्रभावित कर सके, न इंदिराजी कर सकी थी । यह शक्ति हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी के प्रधानमंत्रित्व की है यह मैं रिकार्ड कराना चाहता हूं इस सदन के पटल पर ।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज आप अपने निर्धारित समय पर आयीं । प्रातः-काल जो दृश्य यहां देखा गया उसमें मैं अपने आपोजिशन के मित्रों की ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूं, वे है नहीं, उन्होंने कहा कि कनेक्शन आवर को सस्पैंड करके, प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने खालिस्तानी और राष्ट्रीय विरोधी दल के लोगों को कहा है, इस पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए और एक घंटे तक सदन का माहौल विरोधी दल के लोगों ने ऐसा बना रखा था जैसे सट्टा बाजार हो, मछली बाजार हो । इस तरह की हालत इस सर्वोच्च सदन की बना रखी थी । वास्तव में हमारे आपोजीशन के पास न कोई प्रोग्राम है, न कोई पालिसी है, न कोई दृष्टिकोण है, न कोई आर्थिक नीति है और न कोई विदेश नीति है, बल्कि ये तो ऐसे लोगों को लेकर चलना चाहते हैं--खालिस्तानी लोग इस सदन में बैठे है, खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाले कि खालिस्तान को स्वतंत्र किया जाये--हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री राम जेठमलानी जी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं होते तो मुझे भय नहीं है, उनके प्रत्यक्ष में कहता, उन्होंने खुलेआम दिल्ली में खालिस्तानियों को स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र का दर्जा दिया जाए, इसकी मांग की और यह इस जनतंत्र का दुर्भाग्य है ।

मैंने कहा कि इंदिरा गांधी जी अवतारी थीं । राम को सरयू में डुबकर मरना पड़ा, कृष्ण को बहेलिये के तीर से मारा गया , बुद्ध को सुअर का जहरीला मांस खिलाकर मारा गया और गांधीजी को 3 गोलियों से मारा गया लेकिन इंदिरा गांधी को स्टेनगन की गोलियों से छलनी कर दिया गया। इतिहास के पन्नों पर अभी इंदिरा गांधी के खून के छींटे सूखे नही हैं और इस अवतारी शक्ति की जिन लोगों ने हत्या की है --मैं नही मानता हूं कि किसी सिक्ख ने उनको मारा बल्कि उस सिख्ख की काया में विदेशी आत्माओं ने अपने को बैठा दिया और उनकी आत्मा बन गए और उन्होंने हमसे इंदिरा जी को छीन लिया । उन हत्यारे की वकालत करने वाले व्यक्ति इस सदन में बैठे हो और हमारे आपोजिशन के लीडर माननीय गरुपदस्वामी जी कह रहे थे, मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि आपके दल ने इंदिरा गांधी की हत्या करने वाले की वकालत करने वाले को खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाले को इस सदन का टिकट दिया और इस सदन में वह सदस्य हुआ . . . । क्या यह खालिस्तान के समर्थन की बातनहीं है, टैरोरिजम के समर्थन की बात नहीं है ? हमारा प्रधान मंत्री जब सत्य कहता है, तो लोगों को बुरा लगता है क्योंकि अपोजिशन के पास न कोई नीति है, न सिद्धांत है, न कार्यक्रम है और न योजना है ।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे बीच में कभी हमारे सहयोगी के रूप में सो-काल्ड राजा विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह बैठते थे और उन्होंने इस देश में पहली बार कोई विदेशी एजेंसी जिसका डाइरेक्टर सी० आई० ए० में काम करने वाला रहा हो, रिटायर्ड, उसके पास सारी चीजें

हमारे देश के वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित दस्तावेज भेजे, जो सेना से संबंधित थे, जो और चीजों से संबंधित थे । यह बड़ी भारी ब्लैक मेल का प्रयास थी ।

एक स्वार्थी को बहुत बुद्धि आ जाती है, वह बड़ा बुद्धिमान हो जाता है और कुछ लोगों ने चढ़ा दिया कि आप ही सब कुछ हो सकते हैं । हमने वह दिन भी देखा है कि सन 1974 में जब विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह को डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बनाया गया था, कभी वह कहते थे कि इंदिरा गांधी शंकर को तरह सारे देश में घूम रहे हैं और शंकर का त्रि-नेत्र खुल गया है । वह व्यक्ति हमसे जुदा हुआ और ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए जुदा हुआ है । अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले उन्होंने कहा कि पहले मोटर-साइकिल पर चढ़ कर चुनाव लड़ते हैं, हम धन की आवश्यकता को महसूस नहीं करते है इलैक्शन में—यह विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह का स्टेटमेंट था और कल-परसों कहा कि जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति घराने है, उनसे हम चंदा लेंगे । जैसे फुटबाल खेला जाता है, विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह की हालत वैसी हो गई है । अपोजीशन के बीच में फुटबाल को किक की तरह कभी रामराव किक मारते है तो देवी लाल उनको कवर करते हैं और कभी हेगडे किक मारते है तो वह और लोग कवर करते हैं । तो यह विचित्र स्थिति है । यह सब हमारी सरकार को ....रों का कारण है ।

जब ज्ञानी जैल सिंह भारत के राष्ट्रपति थे, तो उनके रिटायर होने के तीन दिन पहले हमने आरोप-पत्र दिया था और उस आरोप-पत्र में सीधे हमने आक्षेप लगाया था कि विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह ने हजारों निर्दोष लोगों को हत्या डाकू उन्मूलन के नाम पर अपने मुख्य-मंत्री रहते हुए कराई । उन पर राम जानकी ट्रस्ट और दैइया ट्रस्ट को हजारों एकड़ जमीन हड़पने के आरोप हमने लगाए । हमने उन पर आरोप लगाया कि उन्होंने सिटी बैंक, न्यूयार्क में अपने बेटे को वित्त मंत्री होने के बाद एक लाख साठ हजार रुपए महीने की नौकरी दिलवाई, शेयर्स खरीदे, अनेक आरोप लगाए ।

तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति ने तुरन्त सरकार को 'इमीडिएट' और 'एप्रोप्रीएट' एक्शन लेने को कहा है । पर हमारा गृह मंत्रालय आंख पर पट्टी बांध कर और कान में तेल डाल कर बैठा रहा और आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है जब कि दोनों सदनों के सैकड़ों सदस्यों ने राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री को भी यह ज्ञापन दिया ।

आज बड़े घमंड के साथ लोग कहते हैं कि तमिलनाड में हम चुनाव हार गये हरियाणा में हम चुनाव हार गये । हम उन बार्डर्स की चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स की जहां विदेशी ताकतें, हमारे पड़ौसी देश हमारी धरती को हड़पने के लिए वहां के भोले-भाले पहाड़ के रहने वाले लोगों को—चाहे नागालैंड हो, चाहे मीजोरम हो, चाहे अन्य प्रान्त हो, उनका उपयोग करते थे और हर जगह अपनी मिलिटेंट फोर्स के नाम पर उन्हें विदेशी सहायता, हथियार तक देते थे और उन क्षेत्रों में मुझे जाने का मौका मिला है, चुनाव में काम करने का नागालैंड में मौका मिला है । नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के एक-आध को छोड़ कर प्रायः सभी प्रांतों में मैं गया हूं वहां की जनता आज राष्ट्रीय धारा से जुड़ना चाहती है और हमारे अपोजीशन के लोग उसे क्षेत्रीयता के दायरे में कस करके रखना चाहते है, बांध करके रखना चाहते है । जहां जाति, संप्रदाय, धर्म, भाषा इस देश की अखंडता के प्रति एक चैलेंज है वहीं जो क्षेत्रीयता वाद है वह इस देश को खंड-खंड करने के लिए सब से बड़े हथियार के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। अपोजीशन के लोग हमारी बात करते हैं, रामाराव पर हाई कोर्ट ने भ्रष्टाचार का फैसला दिया और विवेकानंद का साफा बांध कर अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र ने कहा कि राम का फोटो बांट करके आज भी वह सत्ता में बने हुए है ।

[डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय]

हमारे यहां अगर किसी पर दाग लग गया, हाई कोर्ट ने चुरहट लाटरी कांड का फैसला दिया तो हमने मुख्य मंत्री से तुरन्त इस्तीफा लिया, क्योंकि हम चरित्र पर विश्वास करते हैं। हम जो कहते है वह करते है। इनकी तरह हम कई रूप अख्तियार नहीं करते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो प्रान्तिक-वे में बात करते हैं हमारे कम्युनिस्ट लोग चीन समर्थक कम्युनिस्ट हों, रूस समर्थक कम्युनिस्ट हों, हमारे पश्चिम बंगाल में ज्योति बसु जी की सरकार है। उस सरकार की स्थिति क्या है कि यहां से जो रुपये हम सहायता के रूप में प्रदेश की विकास के लिए देते हैं या गरीबों में वितरण के लिए या विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए देते हैं वे केवल अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को देते हैं और इस तरह से अपनी पार्टी को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, जो जनता के लिए योजनाएं हैं उन जनता की योजनाओं का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं। ज्योति बसु भी दूध के धोये हुए नहीं हैं। उनके बेटे पर लग कांड की चर्चा इस सदन में हो चुकी है। कलकत्ता में सत्यनारायण पार्क है और वह सत्यनारायण पार्क हार्ट आफ दी सिटी है। मैं इस सदन में सिद्ध कर सकता हूं कि वहां रुपया ले करके पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार के नुमाइंदों ने किसी सेठ को होटल बनाने के लिए दिया और आज भी हमारे दल के लोग युद्ध छेड़े हुए हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट से ले करके जनता के बीच में कि यह पार्क है प्रदूषण की समस्याओं से सिमटने के लिए, इस पार्क का दुरुपयोग न किया जाए।

माननीया उपसभापति जी, आज राजनीति में सब से बड़ी जो चिंता का विषय हो गई है आज तस्कर और हिंसक लोग बड़ी तेजी के साथ राजनीति में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। हमारे आपोजीशन के नेताओं ने बहुत सी बातें कीं लेकिन हर चीज में उनका नेगेटिव एप्रोच है चाहे कोई अच्छी चीज हो। राजीव गांधी भारत के पहले प्रधान मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने चीन में जा करके एक स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाया और बात-चीत करने का तरीका निकाला। पाकिस्तान की नई प्रधान मंत्री बेनजीर भुट्टो से बातचीत की और उसका परिणाम सारे देश ने, सारी दुनियां ने देखा कि जो आतंकवादी ताकतें पिछली सरकार से पाकिस्तान से पंजाब में आती थीं उन ताकतों पर रोक लगाने की प्रक्रिया पाकिस्तान सरकार ने शुरू कर दी है। यह उपलब्धि क्या कम है? आज पंजाब की समस्या बनी हुई है और उस समस्या का समाधान सब लोग मिल करके क्यों नहीं विरोधी दल के लोग बताते कि क्या किया जाए? टेरोरिस्ट ताकतें आज फिर अपना सिर उठा रही हैं और इसलिए सिर उठा रही उन्हें छूट मिली हुई है और बड़ी तेजी के साथ हमारी सरकार ने पिछले वर्षों में जिस तरह से अनेक टेरोरिस्टों को बेनकाब किया है उनको इस धरती से उठा दिया है, वह कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। आने वाले दिनों में उसका विशेष महत्व होगा। हम संकल्प बद्ध हैं हम दृढ़ हैं, हम अपने प्राण दे देंगे, लेकिन इंदिरा गांधी के खून के छींटे जो सूरज से ज्यादा रौशनी आज भी दे रहे हैं उसकी छाया की सौगन्ध हम कभी भी पंजाब में टेरोरिज्म या खालिस्तान की आवाज जब तक बन्द नहीं कर देंगे हमेशा के लिए, तब तक हम चैन नहीं लेंगे। यह हमारा कमिटमेंट है। उसमें विरोधी दल के लोगों को चाहिए कि सहयोग दें और यह जो नरसंहार हो रहा है उसके लिए मिलकर के ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि यह नरसंहार रुके।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री ....ाई) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धर्म को राजनीति से अलग करने की बात हमारे माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने की है। कई बार सदन में इसकी चर्चा हो गई है। जितने भी मंदिर हैं, जितनी मस्जिद हैं, जितने गुरुद्वारे हैं, जितने गिरजाघर हैं, वह सभी धार्मिक स्थान हैं, जहां से मानवता को नई ज्योति अपनी आस्था के अनुसार मिलती है और इंसान अपनी अस्तित्व समर्पित करने है अर्पादि करते हैं। को और नई ताकत प्राप्त कर शक्ति उन स्थानों पर हथियार रखे जाय, उन

स्थानों पर विदेशी सहायता के माध्यम से उनके विकास के काम, आर्थिक सहायता के काम किए जायं और माईक बांध करके बड़ी तेजी से जनता को सुनाने के लिए ऐसे अनर्गल प्रलाप किए जायें, जो धार्मिक उन्माद भड़काने वाले हों, उचित नहीं है। अभी सलमान की पुस्तक को लेकर बंबई में जो कुछ हुआ, वह प्रत्यक्ष इसका उदाहरण है । राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को आज की जितनी भी धार्मिक संस्थाएं हैं या धार्मिक स्थान हैं, उन सबका नेशनलाइजेशन करना चाहिए और कड़ाई के साथ ऐसा करना चाहिए कि वहां न हथियार एलाऊ होंगे, न विदेशी धन का उपयोग होगा और न ही सांप्रदायिकता भड़काने वाले बात की जाएगी। जब तक इसका बंधन नहीं लगाया जाएगा, हम धर्म को राजनीति से अलग नहीं कर सकते, भले ही लाख प्रस्ताव पास कर लें। इसलिए कड़ाई के साथ इसका पालन हमको करना पड़ेगा।

चुनाव-सुधार की बात कही गई । चालीस वर्ष हुए भारत को स्वतंत्र हुए, सब लोग बात करते रहे कि 18 साल की आयु के लोगों को मताधिकार हो। मैं कहूंगा, जैसे--"मिट्टी न शिशुता की झलक, जीवन झलकता अंग", 16-18 साल का नौजवान शिशुता से अलग होता है और यौवनावस्था में पदार्पण करता है और उस समय उसके भीतर इतनी ताकत होती है कि पत्थर भी सामने पड़े तो उसको मसल दे, वह पत्थर पाऊडर बन जाय। इतनी ताकत और तमन्ना होती है, इस उम्र के लोगों में और अभी तक मतदान की उम्र 21 वर्ष की थी। महसूस तो सबने किया, ऑपोजीशन ने किया, हमारी बहुत सी सरकारों ने किया, लेकिन पहली बार राजीव गांधी जी ने 18 साल के लिए बालिग मताधिकार का प्रावधान करके भारत में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम रखा। लोग कहते हैं कि एण्टी-एस्टेब्लिशमेंट होता है युवक। वह क्या होता है ? आज का युवक सत्य का साक्षात्कार करना जानता है, आज का युवक यर्थातवाद में विश्वास करना जानता है, आज के युवक की कथनी-करनी और चिंतन का कोई भेद नहीं है। इससे कोई लगभग 15 करोड़ मतदाता बढ़ेंगे और जो एक उनकी नई तमन्ना है उसके अनुसार नए भारत के सृजन में विश्वास करते हैं।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपका इशारा हो गया है कि मैं समापन की ओर आऊं। वैसे बातें तो बहुत सी करनी थीं, समाप्ति की ओर आता हूं। हमारे यहां आर्थिक दृष्टि से विकास हुआ है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों की दृष्टि से विकास हुआ है, दक्षेश ने नशा-निरोधक वर्ष मनाने का संकल्प लिया है और इस सबमें हमारे देश के नेता राजीव गांधी जी का योगदान व्यापक रूप से रहा है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी हम सफल और संपन्न हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, महिलाओं के लिए दो हजार वर्ष तक का जो प्लान है, उस प्लान को मैंने देखा है। उसकी तैयारी में भी मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका मिला है।

"यत्र नार्स्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता:,

इसका नारा तो बहुत लगाते थे, लेकिन जब उसे हिस्सेदारी देने की बात आती थी तो असूर्यंपश्या बनाकर, सूरज भी न देख सके, घुटने तक उसका घूंघट रहता था, उस नारी को हम समान धरातल पर लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

और जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में चाहे आर्थिक क्षेत्र हो, शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का क्षेत्र हो या समाजसेवा का क्षेत्र हो—उसे तीस प्रतिशत तक की स्वीकृति देने के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे है। यह एक बड़ा भारी क्रांतिकारी कदम है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मै बनारस का रहनेवाला हूं। तीनों लोकों से न्यारी वह धरती मानी जाती है। उस धरती पर मेरे दो व्यवसाय हैं। एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय धरातल पर बनारसी साड़ी का और दूसरा गलीचे का। हमारी सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि विदेश को जो माल भेजा जाएगा और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होगी। तो हम बताना चाहते हैं कि लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपए का गलीचा हमारे जिले से विदेशों में जाता है और जो मिल में काम करने वाले हैं या खादी ग्रामोद्योग का उत्पादन है—इन सब पर हम 5 प्रतिशत की सबसिडी देते हैं। हम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करते हुए भारत सरकार से मांग करेंगे कि यह कार्यक्रम बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम से जुड़ा हुआ कार्यक्रम है, लाखों महिलाएं, पुरुष और हजारों बच्चे इस काम में अपनी उंगलियों को लगाकर अपनी पुश्तैनी कला का प्रदर्शन करते हैं। तब कालीन बनते हैं। उन्हें यह लाभ मिले इसके लिए इसी बजट सत्र में 5 प्रतिशत की सबसिडी की व्यवस्था होनी ही चाहिए। महोदय, मैं माननीय कपड़ा मंत्रालय के मंत्री सिंधी जी का कृतज्ञ हूं। उनका कल ही पत्र मिला जो इंटरनेशनल कार्पेट फेअर होता है, उसको सरकार अभी कोई सहायता नहीं देती। मैंने आग्रह किया और उन्होंने उसके लिए 1 लाख 20 हजार रुपए प्रदान किया है। हम बनारसी साड़ी का सिल्क पैदा नहीं करते। वह बंगलौर या विदेश से मंगाते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानता हूं कि जब बनारस सिल्क की साड़ियां स्त्रियां पहनती है तो देखने वालों की निगाह टिक जाती है उस साड़ी की डिज़ाइन और बारीकी पर। उसे बुनने वाले मजदूरों के बीच मे मैं रहता हूं। साड़ी बुनने वाले कलाकार जो डिजाइन निकालते हैं उनके पेट भूखे रहते हैं। साड़ी खरीदने वाले जो बीच में लोग रहते हैं या कोआपरेटिव के नाम पर हमारी सरकार जो अधिक-से-अधिक रेशम देती है जो उन गरीबों के लिए होता है वह उन तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है। सत्ता के दलाल और बीच के लोग उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। यह मिटना चाहिए और सीधे उत्पादक को उसका फायदा मिलना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। अभी पिछले दिनों मैंने इस सदन में मुद्दा उठाया था कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की परीक्षाएं हिन्दी के माध्यम से होनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : दूसरी भाषा के साथ हिन्दी भी होनी चाहिए।

डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय : हिन्दी भी होनी चाहिए। महोदय, हर परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य है। जो लोग पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की परीक्षाएं पास करते हैं, वही सारे देश में प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में आते हैं। मैं विस्तार में जाकर सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री चिदम्बरम् जी ने उस विशेष उल्लेख का जवाब हम को दिया है कि अंग्रेजी ससलि अनिवार्य की गयी है कि जो लोग पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की परीक्षाएं पास करते हैं, उन्हें देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जाकर काम करना पड़ता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन के 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक और लोक सभा के कई सौ सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना की है कि हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को अनिवार्य रूप से पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की परीक्षाओं में रखा जाए। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस क्षेत्र में काम किया है। जो काम करे, उसकी प्रशंसा करना अनिवार्य भी है। अभी आई० आई० टी० में किसी ने थीसिस लिखी, वह दो-तीन साल पहले रिजेक्ट हो गयी। फिर वह शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर भूख हड़ताल पर बैठा। मैंने शिक्षा सचिव से बात की

[डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय]

टी. की परीक्षाएं हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं में अगले वर्ष से होने लगेंगी, यह आश्वासन दिया गया। अभी इंजीनियरिंग कोर्स के विद्यार्थी बैठे थे, शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मैंने आग्रह किया तो सचिव महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि वह एटानमस बॉडी है कलकत्ता की, तो हमने कहा कि अपना सम्पर्क, सम्बन्ध भंग कर दो, एटानमी उनको समझ आ जाएगी। आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की शिक्षा वहां अनिवार्य कर दी गई है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय चिदम्बरम जी से सम्मानपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि वे अपना दुराग्रह छोड़ें और इस देश में केरल में कोई पढ़ता है अपनी भाषा में, तमिलनाडु में पढ़ता है अपनी भाषा में, मिजोरम में पढ़ता है अपनी भाषा में, बंगाल में पढ़ता है, बिहार में पढ़ता है, देश के किसी कोने में अपनी भाषा में पढ़ता है तो उसे अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता समाप्त करके, उसे अपनी भाषा में अपने ज्ञान को, अपनी प्रतिभा को, अपने प्रेजेन्स आफ माइंड को परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से व्यक्त करने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी अन्यथा जन-आन्दोलन का रूप यह चीज ले सकती है। यह आज मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कह रहा हूं।

हिन्दी राजभाषा है और उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यदि हम हिन्दी की बात करते हैं तो हम कमिटेड है कि पहले समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं का उद्धार करेंगे तब हिन्दी का उत्थान करेंगे। कई हिन्दी के आग्रहवादी लोग मुझे कहते है कि आई० आई० टी० में हिन्दी में आपको परीक्षाएं चालू करवानी चाहिए थी, भारतीय भाषाओं में क्यों करवा दिया ? समस्त भारतीय भाषाएं चलेंगी तब जाकर के हिन्दी का विकास होगा। यह हमारा चिन्तन है, सत्य है और सत्य से हमें मुख नहीं मोड़ना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी के अनेक बिन्दुओं की ओर हमारा ध्यान आक[illegible] ध्यान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : कोई नया प्वाइंट नहीं है। अभी यह बात करके आप छोड़ दीजिए।

डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय : हिन्दी राजभाषा है और चिदम्बरम जी के मंत्रालय में ही राजभाषा विभाग है। आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि 1976 में इन्दिरा जी ने राजभाषा विभाग की स्थापना की और पिछले दो साल के अंदर ही राजभाषा विभाग ने 3 खण्ड में, हजारों पृष्ठ के खण्ड है जैसे अनुवाद खण्ड मैकेनिकल असिस्टेंट खण्ड, प्रशिक्षण खण्ड, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी को समर्पित कर दिए और सितम्बर में निरीक्षण जो हुए हैं भारत सरकार के हजारों कार्यालयों के, उन्हें क्यों कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं राजभाषा में काम करने में, वह खण्ड भी हम प्रस्तुत करने जा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी मांग होगी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के अवसर पर कि जो कुछ संसदीय राजभाषा समिति ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मुझे पता चला है कि पहले खण्ड को कानून का रूप राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी कलम से दे दिया है, सारे खण्डों को कानून का रूप दें और कानून की अवहेलना यदि कोई करता है, राष्ट्रपति द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित कानून की अवहेलना करता है तो उसके ऊपर कड़ा नियंत्रण लगाकर के उसके कार्यकलाप को रोका जाए।

हम यह जानते है कि सारा देश आज विकास की ओर उन्मुख है। गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जिंदा रहने वालों के लिए काम हो रहा है लेकिन हमारा अपोजिशन नकारात्मक रुख अपनाए हुए है ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : कोई नया प्वाइंट हो तो ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय : उनके पास कोई अपना दायरा नहीं है, कोई दृष्टि नहीं है और दृष्टिहीन व्यक्ति सपने देखता है और सपने देखने वाले कभी सफल नहीं होते। जो कर्मठ न हो, वह सफल नहीं होता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर माननीय पी० एन० सुकुल के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का तहेदिल से समर्थन करते हुए हम

कहना चाहते हैं कि चाहे साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें हों, चाहे भाषावादी ताकतें हों, चाहे क्षेत्रीय ताकतें हों, चाहे जातिवादी ताकतें हों, समस्त ताकतों को . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आप खतम कीजिए । काफी टाइम हो गया है।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : विनष्ट करने के लिए हमें अब अपनी दृष्टि बदलनी होगी और "भावना नहीं अब रण होगा, जीवन हो या कि मरण होगा", उस भावना से राजीव गांधी जी की सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है उसकी हमें जन-जीवन में स्थापना करनी है और उस स्थापना में यह देश सफल, सार्थक और सजीव रूप से, कर्मठ रूप से लगा हुआ है । आज विरोधी दल के पास कोई नीति नहीं है, न कोई सिद्धांत है, न कोई दृष्टिकोण है । एक सबल अपोजिशन जिस राष्ट्र में नहीं रहता है, वह देश कमजोर हो जाता है । आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आग्रह किया कि आप कैबिनट में आ जाइए तो उन्होंने कहा कि नेहरू जी, मैं देख रहा हूं कि मेरे सारे साथी सरकार में चले जा रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जनतंत्र चलाने के लिए अपोजिशन का मजबूत होना जरूरी है । इसलिए मुझे अपोजिशन में रहकर काम करने दीजिए । मैं अपोजिशन के लोगों से कहूंगा कि आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जैसे लोगों की भावनाओं की हत्या मत करो, दिन-दहाड़े उनका बलात्कार मत करो । जो अच्छे काम है उनका स्वागत करो । नीति बनाओं, कार्यक्रम बनाओ और जनता के बीच में जाओ ।

इन शब्दों के साथ उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करते हुए सुकुल जी के प्रस्ताव का मैं हृदय से पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks put forward by Shri P. N. Sukul. Since Mr. Sukul made his speech the Economic Survey has also come for the current year. Mr. Vice-Chairman. I am really gratified to note from the Economic Survey that the wholesale price index about which many Members have spoken here, has come down from 10 per cent at the end of March 1988 to 5 per cent in January 1989. The consumer price index, which is a very important aspect, on point to point basis has come down from 10 per cent in March 1988 to 8 per cent in September 1988. It had risen in October-November but has again declined in December. GNP has increased by 3.6 per cent. There has been an increased allocation, increased funding in electricity, gas and water but it grew only by 7 per cent as compared to 11.1 per cent a year ago. Transport, storage and communications also grew by 5.8 per cent against 6.8 per cent and domestic savings fell to 20.2 per cent from 21.6 per cent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Has domestic saving increased?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Domestic saving has declined from 21.6 per cent to 20.2 per cent. The most gratifying thing that I have to mention is about food production. It is likely to be 170 million tonnes which is an increase of 17—20 per cent and the industrial production growth is supposed to be at 7.5 per cent.

Sir, it is gratifying to note that we have made these progresses. The other day when I was listening to a programme and when it was said that in Peru and Brazil there was an inflation of 1900 per cent, I was saying that we should be grateful to god that our inflation has come down to 5 per cent. While this position is going on, there are some good points, there are some areas about which I would like to draw the attention of this Government through this medium of speaking on this Motion of Thanks. (*Interruptions*); While I was talking about the bright areas. I will come to some grey areas which in my opinion need the attention of the Government. The debt services of all the external resources has risen as a percentage of receipt from 8.5 per cent in 1979-80, 12.1 per cent in 1984-85 to 24 per cent in 1987-88. For the year 1988-89, it is projected to be 27 per cent. This is a ser-

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

ious situation. The World Bank has put the figure at 30 per cent. But our Economic Survey speaks about 27 per cent, which when compared to the position in 1979-80, should cause concern to us.

The other point is in regard to increase in our exports. In spite of increase in our exports, as you also mentioned, the trade deficit has gone up by Rs. 1688 crores in the first nine months of 1988-89. Debt servicing of external assistance, which does not include servicing of commercial borrowings, IMF credit other than trust funds, has increased at an annual rate of 30.6 per cent during the first three years of the Seventh Plan as against only 8 per cent rise in the entire Sixth Plan period Debt servicing on account of external commercial borrowings and extended finance facilities has also been rising in the last few years. Generally a debt service ratio of 20 per cent is taken as a prudent limit. And this was the position before the latest phase of import liberalisation. During 1988-89, India's net flow of external assistance is estimated at Rs. 2599 crores as against Rs. 1567 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 552 crores in 1979-80. Debt servicing, including interest payment, which totalled Rs. 801 crores in 1979-80 has gone up to Rs. 2770 crores in 1988-89. As regards external commercial borrowings, the approvals in....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): If this was not done, how the buoyancy in industry would have come?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: It has come, but as I said, the prudent limit is 20 per cent. One should remember that after all it has to be repaid. At a time when we are caught in a trap, we cannot service the debt, we cannot service the capital borrowed. This is my view.

Now as regards the external commercial borrowings the approvals in 1987-88 were Rs. 2654 crores as against Rs. 1396 crores in 1986-87. There was nearly 100 per cent increase in just one year. As regards India's total external debt—and that is where I contested Mr Balanandan's statement yesterday when he said that the external debt was Rs. 90,000 crores—according to the Economic Survey, India's total external debt on Government account is estimated at Rs. 36578 crores. He had given the figure of Rs. 90,000 crores based on a report in some Washington-based Magazine. But the Economic Survey has given the figure of Rs. 36578 crores, including the disbursed and outstandings, in 1987-88. The total servicing stood at Rs. 2229 crores. The external debt on non-service account was Rs. 848 crores in 1987-88 while the total debt service Payments on that account was Rs. 394 crores—*i.e.* nearly half of the total debt. The last year of the Seventh Plan may turn out to be a far difficult year in terms of balance of payment position. In this context, I have two suggestions to make. The first is that we have to take this thing into consideration that our balance of payment position is such that we cannot afford a thing like the Open General Licence. This absolute liberalisation in the form of Open General Licence has cut us in two ways. In the first instance, the Open General Licence has created a capacity which is more than what is required, with the result that in India itself there are many industrial establishments which have suffered on account of this. The second and most important point is this. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I recall a small incident in the 70's when I went to Bahrain. I found that a square Kashmiri shawl which would cost us Rs. 78 or 80 in Kashmir was being sold there for Rs. 56 only. When I asked the seller how it was possible whereas for me back in India it costs Rs. 80, he made the point that the licence he got out of his was fetching him a premium which gives an impetus to the exporter to reduce the prices. As a result of this liberalization, that is not possible. With regard to foreign exchange, you are at present charging a tax of 15 per cent on those who want to go abroad. Sir, you will be surprised to know that the Import Licences against exports are being sold only at two to three per cent premium and licences worth hundreds of crores of rupees have been sold at these rates. So, it could have served

a dual purpose if the Open General Licence liberalization policy were to be discontinued. If it was done, when these licences, which in turn boost exports, would have fetched money and those exporters would have reduced the export prices and, therefore, boosted our exports. Therefor, the Government needs to give attention to this point.

Sir, the honourable President has mentioned about oilseeds. It is gratifying to note that our oilseed imports would considerably come down this year.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Fifty per cent.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: More than 50 per cent. Sir, both you and I have been stressing on two vital sectors. Sir, whatever the Green Revolution has brought about in the agricultural field, Sir, you have also made this observation in your speeches last year, there are two items in which the poor people are vitally interested, and these are oilseeds and pulses. In oilseeds, it is gratifying to note that the Oilseeds Technology Mission has made a considerable breakthrough this time. But this needs to be pushed up and the Government needs to give attention to this Technology Mission so that this country of ours, which is not a country but a continent, should not only be self-sufficient in oilseeds but should also be able to export oilseeds. This goal we should aim at and attain it. But in the matter of pulses, I regretfully have to say that in pulses, which are the common man's food, no breakthrough has been made, nothing has been done. I would request the Government, through you, that some breakthrough needs to be made. In this connection, I have come to know that, for instance, there is an Australian genetic technology for increasing the production of pulses. In *moong*, which is a common pulse, I am told that the production is six times more due to the inputs they make, the new variety of seeds and the new variety of genetic engineering processes which they are employing. So, the Government needs to give proper attention to pulses which, to my mind, is a very important area.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Production of pulses in 1974-75 was higher than what it is today.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: That, exactly, is the position and I think the Government should look into this.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, you are also a protagonist of the public sector—there is no doubt about it. The Government had given an assurance to us that it would come out with a White Paper on the public sector. I would request the Government, through you, that the White Paper should come because the idea is that while the policy of the Government is that the public sector should have commanding heights, we, Members of Parliament, who have a little interest in economics, may be able to understand it and contribute our mite. So, that white Paper should be expeditiously brought out so that we are in a position to comment on that and we are able to do something about it.

Sir, with regard to education, a very important subject in the Education Policy is the vocationalization of secondary education. But not much progress has been made in that direction—I am talking of my own State as well as many other States. In my opinion, this vocationalization has not attained the degree of emphasis that was given in the Education Policy. This needs to be looked into and due emphasis laid on that. Sir, regarding the panchayat system the decentralisation...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now is it the last point?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: No, Sir. Only five minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): All right.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I will finish in five minutes.

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

With regard to the panchayat system, this is a very good step being taken by the Government. But, I would only request the policy-framers of the Government that when this new system is brought forth, it should not encroach upon the States' rights. A reform in the panchayat system is a must, but that should not [illegible] encroaching on the rights of the

Sir, I must congratulate the Government and the Prime Minister for his visit to China and Pakistan.

With regard to China, it is a very good step. I have only to request one thing here. There is a passage given in the President's Address that there is to be a joint group on economic relations and trade and science and technology. In this connection, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I [illegible] who are dealing with this portfolio of trade relations and science and technology and economic relations with China that they should consider the possibility of India's breakthrough in Chinese Shangzen free trade zone. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I had an occasion to visit that area. I saw huge giants from America, Pepsi Cola and many other giants from America and many other countries are there. About 500 of them have come up during the last three or four years. I was told that there was a very great possibility that our organisations like the BHEL and the HMT and such other organisations can be set up there and feed the entire China. I think the framers who are concerned about it, should look into this, that we must have a breakthrough in this area.

In regard to Pakistan, we have welcome the position about the democratic process that has come up in Pakistan. But I would only request the Government that we should take up seriously the matter of infiltration of arms into Kashmir from Pakistan. An assurance was there, and the feeling was also there that there would not be any smuggling of arms. Actually it had stopped. But lately we caught about 80 to 90 persons who had been trained in Pakistan. Yesterday there was a bomb blast in Srinagar. Obviously the grenade had come from that area. I would only request the Prime Minister that he should personally take up this matter with Ms. Benazir Butto that this flow of arms into India should stop, that this should not be done.

You are giving me a beckoning to stop. But I would only say that my friend Shri Dharam Pal has stated certain things about Kashmir. I will take another opportunity to speak on points regarding Kashmir. There is only one point which I would like to bring to your kind notice. He has mentioned about this, and I wohld take another occasion to elaborate on what the situation is and how it is being misrepresented in India. I will take [illegible] ccasion.

Through the President's Address, one [illegible] want to bring to your notice. It is a vital point. Under the Gadgil formula, certain States were declared as "Spelial backward category." In that, certain north-eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir were categorised. By a subsequent notification by the Government of India, it is was stated that these "Special Category States" would get 90 per cent as grant and 10 per cent as loan. But, unfortunately, while this is the position in the rest of the States including Himachal Pradesh, with regard to Jammu and Kashmir, the position still is that here it is 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant only. This materially affects our economy. As my friend also mentioned the figures, our total resources are Rs. 285 crores, and our wage bill for employees alone is Rs. 350 crores. We should be brought at par with those "Special Category States" which have already been declared under the Gadgil formula, and we should be given the same treatment in regard to this also because, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you can understand that out of Rs. 520 crores grant that we will get as Plan grant allocation this year, Rs. 264 crores are to be paid back by us as capital and interest on the loans that we have already taken. So, what is left there for us in a backward State like Kashmir? Through you I appeal to the Government of India to give the same treatment to Jammu and Kashmir State as to Himachal Pradesh and to certain North-Eastern States.

Sir, I reserve my comments on other points for future, as I will have opportunity to speak on the Budget and on the Appropriation Bill. With this I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and support the motion of thanks put forth by Shri Sukul.

श्री शांति त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में बोल रहा हूं और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप मुझे कुछ ज्यादा समय दें। मैं कोई आकड़े आज अपने भाषण में कोट नहीं करूंगा। [illegible] सरकार का है और राष्ट्रपति के [illegible] मे काफ़ी आंकड़े है, इकोनामिक सर्वे भी है। आज मेरे मन में देश के बारे में जो बात है वह मैं कहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि ज्यों ज्यों चुनाव समीप आएगा मुझे यह लगता है कि प्रतिपक्ष की भूमिका भी बदलती जाएगी। हमे ताज्जुब है कि सी.पी.आई. सी.पी.एम. के लोग, लोकदल के लोग भी वाक आउट में शरीक हो रहे हैं यह बहुत बुरी बात है। लेकिन लगता यह है कि ज्यों ज्यों लोकसभा का चुनाव करीब आएगा इस हाउस मे भी और लोक सभा मे भी बायकाट का, वाक आउट का क्रम और तेज होगा। ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आनन्द शर्मा) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब किसी पंचायत में, नगरपालिका में, असेम्बली में, संसद में किसी के पास कहने का कुछ नहीं होता है तो कोई न कोई इल्जाम तराशी करने के बाद वह सदन में वाक-आउट करता है। और यही हो रहा है। अब तक मैं 6 साल से यहां पर हूं। जब से पंजाब का मामला पैदा हुआ है आज तक मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूं कि अपोजीशिन पंजाब की समस्या का समाधान क्या करना चाहती है मैं आज तक नही जान पाया हूं। राम जन्म भूमि और बाबरी मस्जिद आप क्षमा करेंगे बड़ा सेंसेटिव मामला है देश के सामने काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, इसके बारे में अपोजीशन को क्या कहना है, इसका क्या सालूशन है आज तक मे समझ नहीं पाया हूं। अगर गवर्नमेंट कुछ करती है तो यह कहा जाएगा गलती करती है। हम लोग वाक-आउट कर रहे हैं। यही हो रहा है यह बहुत बुरी बात है। मैंने कहा कि वह पार्टी लेफ्ट पार्टीज सी०पी०एम० के लोग, सी०पी०आई के लोग और लोक दल के लाग भी ऐसे टेंटेक्स में फंसते है जहां डेमोक्रेसी का उल्लंघन हो और जनवाद की जड़ें कमजोर हों। यह बहुत बुरी बात है। इससे मुझे बड़ी ठेस लगती है। यह तो गाव की पंचायत में भी हो रहा है, नगरपालिका में नगर निगमों में काउंसलर लोग बैठ कर बात करते हैं, बड़ी मुहब्बत से डिसक्शन करते हैं लेकिन ख्वाहमख्वाह इल्जामतराशी करके वाक आउट करने की काई परम्परा वहां पर नही है। मैं आज यह कहुंगा कि इस देश ने बहुत तरक्की की है। अपोजीशन के भाई कह सकते हैं कि नंगा भूखा हिन्दुस्तान जो 1947 में हम को मिला आज भी है। वे लोग ऐसा कह सकते है वह यह कह रहे है कि गरीब आदमी और गरीब हो गया और टाटा बिरला और अमीर हो गये। मै दो में से एक बात मानता हूं। टाटा बिरला जरूर मोटे हुए हैं इसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है लेकिन गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले लाखों करोड़ों आदमी उस रेखा से ऊपर आए हैं इसी बीच में, यह बात मै मानता हूं वह नहीं मानते हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं आपसे कि यह सब देश ने तरक्की की है। नयी रचना हो रही है, तालीम आ रही है, नयी नयी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, सचार भी चल रहा है, यातायात चल रहा है, हवाई जहाज बढ़ रहे हैं और नयी टेक्नोलोजी आ रही है साइंस बढ़ रही है कल्चर बढ रहा है सब कुछ हो रहा है स्टेडियम बन रहे; है खेलकूद के मैदान बन रहे हैं। देश में बहुत कुछ हुआ है। और अभी बहुत कुछ होना बाकी है। लेकिन में आपसे एक प्रश्न करूंगा और वह यह है कि क्या यह भी आज हमारे सामने है कि नहीं, कि देश को तोड़ने की भी बहुत

[श्री शांति त्यागी]

साजिशें हो ही हैं । देश की रचना न हो, विकास न हो, डेवलपमेंट न हो टैकनालाजी न आये और देश में अराजकता फैले, मारामारी फैले, क्षेत्रवाद फैले, जातिवाद फैले, टेरेरिज्म फैले, यह भी हो रहा है कि नहीं हो रहा है । यह हो रहा है और इसमें देश के लोग भी हैं । यह कहना कि बिल्कुल नहीं है, असत्य है और इसमें विदेशी बहुत हैं और उनका नाम लेने में शर्म नहीं आनी चाहिए । मुझ नहीं है । अमेरिका में ऐसी ताकतें है जो कभी भी, मुझे पक्का विश्वास है कि हम कितना भी कुछ करें और माननीय राजीव गांधी वहां गये है और हमेशा मैत्री की भावना को रखा हैं, उनका दिल बहुत साफ है, उनकी मंशा भी साफ हैं, वे शांति की कल्पना करते हैं कोशिश कर रहे हैं, बहुत बडा काम है, हमारे देश का मान बहुत ऊंचा उठाया है और राजीव जी ने उन्हें बहुत समझाया लेकिन अमेरिका बाज नहीं आ रहा है यह मेरी बात आप मानें । अमेरिका के मन में भारत के हित की बात नहीं है और देश में कहीं भी कुछ हो हमारे पड़ोस में हो, कहीं पाकिस्तान में कुछ हो, कहीं देश में कुछ हो, आतंकवाद की बात हो, देश के अपमानित होने की बात हो, कमजोर होने की बात हो, कहीं न कहीं सी. आई. ए. का हाथ अमेरिका का हाथ जरुर होता है । आपको विदेश नीति के बारे में सोचना चाहिए । मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं कि संबंध विच्छेद कर लीजिए । मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं कि भारत सरकार अमेरिकी को सुबह शाम गालियां दे. ठीक बात नहीं है । उस बात को आप पकड़ ले, अब वक्त आ गया है कि अमेरिका लोगों मतलब वहां की जनता से नहीं, सरमायेदारों की जंगखोरों की जो नीति है उसके बारे में एक दफा पक्का विचार बना लीजिए ।

आप सुनें भारत सरकार भी सुनें मैं इस सदन में यह कहूंगा कि देश की एकता और इसकी अखण्डता को तोड़ने वाली साजिशें चल रही हैं और राम जन्म भूमि और बाबरी मस्जिद के बवण्डर उठे हुए हैं जब तक ये मामलात हल नहीं होंगे और इस से भी बड़ा एक मामला हैं, जब तक जनसंख्या का मामला हल नहीं होगा देश का विकास आप कितना भी कर खेती में, उद्योग में साइंस में, टेक्नालांजी में और कहीं भी, हाउसिंग में यह देश तरक्की की उन मंजिलों को नहीं छू सकता हैं जो इसे छूनी चाहिए । पापुलेशन का मामला और एक यह--देश अंदर जबान को, मजहब को, क्षेत्र को, जाति को, बिरादरी को लेकर जो झगड़े पैदा किये जा रहे हैं बैरूनी ताकतों के जरिये और अंदर के लोग भी मिले हुए हैं--इनकी रोकथाम कीजिए तब जो डेवलपमेंट होगा वह आपके काम आयेगा पापुलेशन कंट्रोल कीजिए और यह कीजिए तब देश का भविष्य उज्जवल हैं वरना इसमें गड़बडी है यह एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी बात मैं किसानों के बारे में कहूंगा । आप मुझे क्षमा करें । राष्ट्रपति जी ने खेती के बारे में बहुत बातें कहीं । राजीव गांधीजी चौबीसों घंटे किसानों के बारे में कह रहे हैं, सोच रहे हैं । बड़ी योजनाएं उनके मन में हैं और कर रहे हैं । लेकिन फिर भी उपसभाध्यक्ष जी जब कभी आप किसानों की--सदन में या कहीं भी बात करते है, गवर्नमेंट बात करती है--कोई मांग पूरी करते हैं गन्ने के रेट बढ़ाने की या कोई और तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है जैसे आप कोई खैरात बांट रहे है । किसानों के प्रति यह भावना छोड़ देनी चाहिए । किसानों ने कांग्रेस को ताकत दी है, कौमी तहरीक आजादी की तहरीक किसानों की ताकत से है और उनके पार्टीसिपेशन से देश में एक फिजा पैदा हुई है और हम आजाद हुए थे । तब यह बात कहना कि अच्छा आठ आने दाम बढ़ा दो गन्ने के या 20 पैसे दाम गन्ने के बढ़ा दो, तो क्या ये कोई भीख मांग रहे थे। देश के किसान भिखारी नहीं हैं । देश के किसान मक्का पैदा

करे गेहूं पैदा करे, चावल पैदा करे, आलू पैदा करे, सब्जी पैदा करे, जो काम टाटा बिड़ला नहीं कर सकते वह काम वे करें। . . . टाटा साहब जो है, वह

4.00 P.M. गेहूं का एक दाना भी पैदा नहीं कर सकते है । बिरला जी तो इस समय हाऊस मे नहीं है—वह मुर्जी पैदा कर दें चावल पैदा कर दें—यह उनके बस की बात नहीं है । यह सब किसान पैदा करता है । इसलिए भी किसान को आप भिखारी मत समझिये । वह देश को अनाज देता है और खिलाता है और उसके बच्चे, लड़के जो हैं बच्चे सीमा पर प्रहरी बने खड़े है । वही श्री लंका में भी हैं । हमारी गुड-विशेज उनके साथ हैं और हम उनको मुबारकबाद देते हैं ।

मैंने यह बात कही कि किसान को भिखारी मत समझें कि गन्ने के मूल्य के लिए किसान जब आंदोलन करेगा तो आठ आने मूल्य बढ़ा दिया । यह काम मत कीजिए । किसान का अधिकार है अपने हक को मांगना और वह इस हाऊस प्रधान मंत्री जी और राष्ट्रपति जी का फर्ज है कि वह उनकी बात सुनें । हक मांगना उसका अधिकार है ।

आज देहातों में काम तो हो रहा हैं मगर किसान को अपने पास बिठाइये । जब उसकी गेहूं, गन्ने, कपास और तिलहन के दाम तय हों उस वक्त उसे भी अपने पास बिठाइये तो सही । हमारे आई० ए०एस० के लोग भी रहेंगे वैज्ञानिक भी रहेंगे, मगर आई०ए०एस० के साथ किसान की बुद्धि भी बिठाइये और दोनों मिल कर भाव के बारे में तय करें ।

एक और बात जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा जो मेरे मन में है कि राजीव गांधी जी हमारे देश के नेता हैं हमारी पार्टी के नेता है हमारे देश का भविष्य उनसे जुड़ा हुआ है । यह बात सही है कि पंचायती राज को वह गांव में ले गये उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायतों के, नगरपालिकाओं, महापालिकाओं और नोटिफाईड एरिका कमेटी के चुनाव हुए—यह सब हो गये । मगर एक चीज देखने में आई है कि एक अढ़ाई-तीन हजार की आबादी वाले गांव के लिए एक प्रधान निर्वाचित हुआ और एक प्रधान के इलेक्शन पर एक-एक लाख रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, जहा पहले पांच सौ रुपये मे चुनाव होता था ।

मै आपको एक बात और बतादू, कि महापालिकाओं के चुनाव में—कारपोरेशंस के सभासदों को खरीदने में—मेयर जो बना था, मेयर के जो उम्मीदवार थे—उन्होंने अढ़ाई-अढ़ाई तीन-तीन लाख रुपया खर्च किया । यह पंचायती राज जो आज जा तो रहा है शहरों में, गांवों में लेकिन भेज कहा रहे हो ? लखपति के पास, सरमायेदार के पास, टाटा के पास, कहां भेज रहे हो, ये बताइये ? एक लाख रुपया कौन खर्च करेगा ? गांव का हरिजन तो खर्च नहीं कर सकता, गरीब मजदूर का लड़का प्रधान पद को कैसे ग्रहण करेगा, क्योंकि एक लाख रुपया उसके पास नहीं है ।

इसी तरह से शहर में मेयर और नगरपालिका का चैयरमैन कौन बनेगा ? गरीब का बेटा कैसे बनेगा क्योंकि दस बीस लाख रुपया उसके पास नहीं है ।

इसलिए मैंने कहा कि जहां राजीव गांधी गरीबों में पावर, पैसे की और शक्ति भी बांट रहे हैं वहां हम सब का भी फर्ज है कि उनके हाथ मजबूत करें और देखें कि पावर वहीं जानी चाहिए, आज पैसे के बारे में वह कहते हैं कि मैं उनके लिये पैसा रिलीज करता हूं लेकिन उन तक वह पहुंचता नहीं है । इसी प्रकार वह ताकत देना चाहते हैं सरकार की ताकत भी गरीब के पास मगर वह कहीं बीच में न रह जाए ।

इसलिए मैंने कहा कि यह आज की बड़ी समस्याएं है पापुलेशन की बात मैंने आपसे कही किसान के भाव की

[श्री शांति त्यागी]

बात कही और किसानों के प्रति सरकार के बर्ताव की बात कहीं और मैंने अपराधीकरण की बात कही और चुनाव में पैसे की बढ़ती हुई ताकत की बात कही है ।

एक अंतिम बात जो मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि आज सब भाई आर्थिक विकास की बात कर रहे है । आर्थिक विकास के साथ जो बातें मैंने आपसे कहीं हैं यह बड़ी विचारणीय है और कभी-कभी मुझे डर लगता है कि देश में क्या कुछ हो जाएगा । एक बात यहां से उठी और वह अंडेमान तक पहुंची । हम लोग अन्डेमान-निकोबार में गए । वहां भी यह मामला है । है । इसलिए मैंने कहा कि कहीं न कहीं देश में कुछ लोग ऐसे काम कर रहे हैं देश के विघटन के लिए काम कर रहे हैं । इसलिए इन तमाम बातों को अपनी जनता के बीच में ले जाइये ताकि एक नया जागरण हो और देश की सरकार का वह कर्तव्य है कि उस काम को पूरा करे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मुकुल जी ने जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उसका मैं अनुमोदन करता हूं और उसके पक्ष में अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूं । धन्यवाद ।

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address moved by our hon. colleague, Mr. P. N. Sukul.

Sir, the President's Address is a comprehensive and a self-contained document covering all the important aspects as far as Government's policies are concerned. In fact, I think that the Address is a critical analysis and review of the achievements of the country during the year 1988-89 and it has also been mentioned by the hon. President as to what future action should be taken to give thrust to the country's further development and economic growth to attain the desired goals. Actually, the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose birth centenary we are celebrating was to build up a better and stronger India and the contributions made in this context by his illustrious daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, deserve special mention. In fact, India's basic policy frameworks fashioned by Jawaharlal Nehru were introduced with great success through the planning process, the key elements of that strategy, with a new vitality by Mrs. Gandhi with renewed emphasis on social justice as an integral part of the pattern of growth. Sir, much discussion has been held on democracy, socialism, secularism and non-alignment which were the ideals of Pandit-ji and carefully nurtured by Mrs. Gandhi. I would rather speak on the development of science and technology and on technology missions with special reference to oil and oilseeds and drinking water and the achievements in the field of bio-technology which has been applied for the welfare of man-kind.

Now, coming to oil and oilseeds, the country is going to achieve a record production over 15.5 million tonnes in 1988-89. This is a massive 22 per cent rise over the previous year and this will result in considerable easing of the strain on foreign exchange reserves which are under severe pressure because of edible oil and oilseeds import of an annual average of Rs. 1000 crores. This will also relieve the strain due to the balance of payments in terms of foreign exchange. And this reflects the achievements of the technology mission on oil and oilseeds; thanks to the farmers who have responded well to the moves for the adoption of modern technology and also for utilising the optimum climatic conditions, ecological conditions, for enhancing the productivity of not only oilseeds but also various other crops. They are learning to modernise storage and processing technologies. And the irrigation and other facilities provided by the Gov-

ernment have been extremely helpful to the farmers for increasing the agricultural produce. The Government of India are going to provide incentive prices, I understand, and suitable finance through the NABARD which is already helping the farmers. The NABARD is an apex refinancing agency for the promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas for the upliftment of rural masses who constitute 80 per cent of the total population. Coming to biotechnology it is receiving wide application not only in agriculture but also in health care. Biotechnology is being increasingly applied in the field of agricultural produce. Biotechnology has proved also very helpful in the area of medical science. An entire new generation of drugs and better quality of drugs have been experienced, for example, insulin production. Biotechnology holds great promise for the future as this will help produce drugs like insulin in large quantities within a small time with micro organisms.

Science and technology has made wonderful progress in the areas of atomic energy and space. Atomic energy is not only a source of power; many useful medicines have also been discovered for the treatment of dreadful diseases like goitre and cancer. Considering the application of science and technology in space research, INSAT I-B and the recently launched Indian Remoting Sensing Satellite IRSI-A are regarded as excellent examples of successful technological missions. INSAT I-B has brought a virtual revolution in communication e.g., a total of 74 Transit Telecommunication Terminals providing some 4000 two-way telephone circuits, 100 unattended meteorological data collection platforms, a fleet of 100 disaster warning sets, a national TV service providing some 250 TV stations. The second IRSI-A carrying three cameras to image the earth from a height of 900 kms is providing pictures of a remarkable resolution. Another important contribution arising out of R and D process with the application of science and technology is MST radar. Universities, CSIR laboratories and other institutions have developed MST radar which will operate as a national facility providing major opportunities for atmospheric research to Indian astronomers. It is the only instrument that can observe under all weather conditions and can sample the atmosphere at short-time intervals. The telecommunication revolution is another breakthrough in research and development process. The backbone would be the integrated surface digital network, ISDN. So far as technology mission for drinking water is concerned, the major breakthrough has been on desalination, the process being developed by CSIR laboratories. Low-cost housing technology is also another development which will be extremely useful for our rural masses and which will provide housing accommodation to thousands of rural people who are living in a very bad condition in mud and thatched houses. However, more efforts should be made particularly for the unemployed youth and also for the unemployed as their number is increasing gradually; therfore, care must be taken for vocationalisation of training and for courses on self-employment so that the people themselves can be self-dependent and create jobs. Now, all these achievements have been possible on account of the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru who moved a Science Policy Resolution in March 1958. He could visualise the defence of India's sovereignty and integrity and Indian development as a modern India be possible with the development of science and technology. This will bring self-reliance, this will bring economic growth and prosperity of the country and will help the welfare of the people at large. However, we must confess that in spite of the fact that the Government of India has been spending so much money, in spite of the fact that the Govrenment of India has been making efforts in developing many devices, it

[Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee]

has not been possible for us to control the population explosion. In spite of serious efforts it has not been possible to control the population growth which has actually marred our progress to some extent. Depite the population explosion and despite the natural calamities like drought and floods, the country has made considerable progress which has been highlighted in the Address of the President and we must all agree that this is really a satisfactory picture. However, there has been a setback in our imports and exports because of the falling value of the rupee and because of this devaluation of the rupee the balance of payment position is becoming difficult. So, we must try, the Government must try, to look into the matter and find out why our rupee is getting devalued. Therefore, steps should be taken to raise the value of the rupee so that our imports and exports do not suffer and we can earn a lot of foreign exchange and we can readily pay our debts to the World Bank.

Sir, I am confident that with the background of our millennial civilization which has been mentioned categorically by our honourable President, with our perception of universal brotherhood and with united efforts, it would be possible for us to build up a better and stronger India which was the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and which our beloved former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried to fulfil. Actually, she tried to develop the country according to his guidelines and tried to give a realistic picture of his dreams. But, unfortunately, due to her sudden demise and tragic end, there was a setback. But I thing our Prime Minister, with serious efforts, is steering the country in the right direction and it is my firm opinion.

With these words, Sir, I would like to conclude, supporting the Motion of Thanks moved by Mr. Sukul. Thank you, Sir.

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर श्री पी० एन० सुकुल जी ने जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका भरपूर समर्थन करता हूं ।

महोदय, मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से खुशी हुयी । मुल्क और कौम की खुशहाली तरक्की और फलाह-व-बहबूद रोशन दिखाई पड़ता है । महोदय, गरीब, मेहनतकश आवाम के मसीहा, मुल्क और कौम के अजीम रहनुमा, अजीम मेमार, आंजहानी पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का सदसाला वर्ष मनाया जा रहा है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह साल मुल्क और कौम की तरक्की और खुशहाली की मंजिल की तरफ आगे बढ़ेगा ।

महोदय, हमारी प्रिय नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने बीस नुकाती प्रोग्राम का एलान करके एक मिशाली कदम उठाया उनकी जद्दोजेहाद रही कि मुल्क खुशहाल हो, मुल्क और कौम का बकार बुलन्द हो, बेकारी व बेरोजगारी दूर हो और लोग अमन-शांति से रह सकें । मगर हत्यारों ने हमको उनसे जुदा कर दिया और दुनिया गम में डूब गयी । ऐसी हालत में मर्देआहंग, बुलन्द इरादों वाले जवान, बहादुर राजीव गांधी जी के कंधों पर वजीरे आजम का बोझ पड़ा । वे बड़ी हिम्मत और हौसले के साथ मुल्क की मसायल हल करने में कामयाबी हासिल करते चले आ रहे हैं । मान्यवर, इस कामयाबी को कुछ फासिस्ट ताकतें बर्दास्त नहीं कर पा रही हैं । कभी जाति-बिरादरी, धर्म-मजहब के खोखले नारे और फिरकापरस्ती का माहौल कायम करके मुल्क का बजार गिराना चाहते हैं। मुल्क में अमन और शांति को बर्बाद करने के पीछे पड़े हुए हैं ।

ऐसी ताकतों को वह चाहे जिस धर्म, मजहब या समुदाय को हों उन लोगों पर पाबन्दियां लगानी चाहिये जो एक-दूसरे के दिलों में नफरत पैदा कर रही हैं।

मान्यवर, वक्त कुछ कम है। हमारे मुल्क के जो मआशी और इकतसादी हालात है, जो दस्तकार तबका है राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण से उम्मीद संबंधी है कि कुछ उसको राहत मिलेगी, गसगर मरकजी सरकार चाहती है कि इन गरीब और मेहनतकश तबकों को ऊपर उठाया जाये। मिसाल के तौर से हैंडलूम हिन्दुस्तान की खेती के बाद सबसे बड़ी सन्नत है और आज यह बर्बादी और तबाही के कगार पर खड़ी हो गयी है।

मान्यवर, रूई इस साल मुनासिब पैदा हुई और उसका रेट भी कम है, मगर यह मिल चाहे हमारी सरकारी कताई मिल हो चाहे सहकारी हो या प्राइवेट सो चाहे एन०टी०सी० की हो ये मिलें भरपूर मुनाफा लेकर के बुनकरों का शोषण कर रही है। अभी पिछले बजट में लगभग 30 फीसदी एक्साइज की छूट दी गयी थी, जो टेरिकाट और दूसरे जो धागे थे, वहां के मिल-मालिकों ने निजी फायदा उठाया और गरीब बुनकरों को उनका दाम नहीं दिया। पावरलूम सन्नत को मिल वाले दबा रहे हैं। आज मैं कहने की जुर्रत करता हूं कि 1100 करोड़ रुपया एन.टी.सी. मिलों में घाटा जा रहा है, तो क्यों उन मिलों को चालू रखा गया? मेरा आपके द्वारा यह कहना है कि उन मिलों को बन्द कर दिया जाये और उनके सामान को बेचकर के उनमें जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग है उनके हिसाब से उनको बोनस वगैरह देकर के नई किस्म की मशीन लगाकर के धागा बनाने का काम करें और कपड़े का काम पावरलूम को दे दिया जाये, क्योंकि 6 लाख से ज्यादा पावरलूम इस हिन्दुस्थान के अंदर हैं, तो उनको भी मौका मिले, रोटी-रोजी का रास्ता निकले। अगर ये पावरलूम न होते तो यह मिलें वाले पिछले साल जो हड़ताल करवा दिये थे एक-एक मीटर कपड़े के लिये लोग तरस जाते। पावरलूम ने उनकी तनपोशी की। तो इस पर खास तौर से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक रेशम उद्योग है। रेशम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कर्नाटक पैदा कर रहा है ज्यादा से ज्यादा मगर उन्होंने इतने दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं कि आज हैंडलूम का बुनकर वह कपड़ा नहीं तैयार कर पा रहा है। मिसाल के तौर पर जो रेशम 18–20, 20–22, 20–24 डिनिया का रेशम था 650 रुपये प्रति किलो आज उसकी कीमत बारह सौ साढ़े बारह सौ रुपये किलो हो गया है जिसकी वजह से कपड़े की निकासी बन्द हो गयी है। आवाम पर इसका सीधा-साधा बोझ पड़ रहा है। रेशम हमारे यहां ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होता, चीन से रेशम आता है और चीन ने रेशम देना बन्द कर दिया है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को 3000, 4000 रूपय की सबसिडी फी एकड़ दी जाये ताकि वह अपने इलाके में रेशम उत्पादन में आगे बढ़ सकें और हम अपना फारेन एक्सचेंज बचा सकें और हम चीन के मोहताज न रह सकें और खास तौर से मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां 65 हजार से ज्यादा हथकरघे हैं और वहां रेशम की बड़ी हा-हाकार मची हुई है और वह दस्तकारा जो दुनिया के अन्दर अपनी दस्तकारी की मिशाल कायम किये हुए हैं और दुनिया उसके कपड़े को पसन्द करती है आज वह दस्तकारी खतम हो रही है। मान्यवर उसको बचाया जाये और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रेशम उत्पादन का सिलसिला शुरू होना चाहिये। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर कपास की पैदावार नहीं होता। वहां के किसानों को सबसिडी देकर के रुई पैदा करने के

[श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी]

लिये उनको प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये।

माननीय, अभी हमारे भाई डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय जी कह रहे थे कि कालीन दुनिया के कोने-कोने में जा रहे हैं। कालीन का हमारा मुकाबला पाकिस्तान से है ईरान से है नेपाल से है। इन सारे मुल्कों से हमारा तिजारती मुकाबला है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो कालीन बन रहा है मिशाल के तौर से मिर्जापुर और बंदोही, वाराणसी में यहां पर 150 करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट होता है। आज यह तबका भी परेशानी में मुब्तला हो गया है। ऊन के भाव बढ़ गये हैं। ऊन पैदा करने वाले धागा बनाने वाले राजस्थान के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े गोदामों में जखीरे अंदोजी कर रहे हैं और मनचाहे भाव बढ़ा देते हैं। कालीन बनाने वालों के लिये इससे परेशानी हो जाती है और दुनियां के मुकाबले में उनका माल मंहगा पड़ने लगता है। मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि न्यूजीलैण्ड का ऊन यहां इम्पोर्ट करके सस्ता धागा बनाकर कालीन बनाने वाले को दिया जाये और जो काटन यार्न उसमें लगता है वह उत्तर प्रदेश के मिलों में बनवाकर सस्ते दामों पर उनको दिया जाय।

[उपसभापति पीठासीन हुई]

महोदया, दस्तकारों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लकड़ी, नक्काशी और पीतल की सनात में तबाही आ गई है, इसके उनको बचाया जाए, पहले आर्मी की तरफ से पीतल नीलाम करके गरीब दस्तकारों को उपलब्ध कराया जाता था लेकिन आज बड़े लोगों को वह मिलता है और गरीब दस्तकारों और भिट्टी लगाने वालों को पीतल नहीं मिल रहा है। इसकी व्यवस्था करानी चाहिए।

माननीय मैं एक और बात अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। सरकारी दफ्तरों में, सरकारी इदारों में बड़े-बड़े हमारे अधिकारियों पर फिजूलखर्ची काफी बढ़ गई है। देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, तरक्की और खुशहाली के रास्ते पर ले जाना है तो छोटे-छोटे लोगों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और फिजूलखर्ची पर पाबंदी लगाई जानी चाहिए। कपड़ा, चमड़ा, हैंडीक्राफ्ट का सामान एक्सपोर्ट करने पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इससे फारेन एक्सचेंज हमको मिलेगा और हमारे उद्योगों को सहूलियत मिलेगी। हमें नए किस्म के दस्तकारी के सामान आज के जमाने के मुताबिक बनाने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए ताकि हम दुनियां के मुल्कों में अपनी तिजारत को बढ़ा सकें।

महोदया, हमारे हरदिलअजीज वजीरे आजम राजीव गांधी जी ने बेकारी, बेरोजगारी और गरीबी दूर करने के लिए जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है उसमें जो हरिजन हैं, जनजाति या पसमांदा तबके के लोग हैं उनकी खुशहाली के लिए और अबलियत के लिये 15 नुकाती प्रोग्राम बनाकर एक मिसाली कदम उठाया है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि उसकी रफ्तार बहुत सुस्त है जिससे उस तबके को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह भी गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि अबलियती तबके की नौकरियों में आज नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है, उनको प्रमोशन में भी नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इस तबके को बेकारी से बचाने के लिये उनके साथ इंसाफ होना चाहिए।

महोदया, हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है, इसको फलना-फूलना चाहिए और इसमें ही सरकारी कामकाज होना चाहिए चाहे वह मरुजी सरकार होया सूबाई सरकार हो। साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान की प्यारी जबान उर्दू है उसको भी फलने-फूलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। इस ओर मरुजी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदया, हमारे वजीरे आजम ने अपनी सूझ-बूझ और दानिशमंदी की मिसाल कायम की और मालद्वीप के प्रेसिडेंट की इल्तिजा पर अपनी फौज वहां भेजकर उनको कत्ला-गारद से बचाया। दूसरे मुल्क वाले वहां एयरपोर्ट तक नहीं पहुंच सकते थे,

लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी फौजें भेजकर उनको बचा लिया। ऐसे ही लंका में जम्हूरियत की बहाली के लिए जो काम हमने किया है उसकी पहल भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की। रूस में अमन और शांति का डंका बजाया, चाइना जैसे मुल्क में प्रधान मंत्री ने जाकर दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया और जहां के हुक्मरान और आवाम ने उसको लब्बैक कहा। यह सच बातें है। पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की नफरत को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जाकर प्यार मोहब्बत में बदला। आज वहां की आवाम हिन्दुस्तान के आवाम के करीब आना चाहती है। एक अच्छा-सा माहोल बना है उसको बरकरार रखने के लिए उसमें सोच-विचार करने की जरूरत है।

अफगानिस्तान से रूसी फौजों की वापसी में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का मशविरा बहुत काबिले तारीफ रहा है।

एक बड़ा मिसाली कदम प्रधान मंत्री ने उठाया है। 18 साल की उम्र के लोगों को वोट का राइट देकर। यह एक बहुत बड़ा कारनामा है। आज उन नौ जवानों को मौका मिलेगा कि वह अपनी तबियत से इस मुल्क की जम्हूरियत में अपनी राय दे सकें।

इस देश में पंचायती राज कायम हो इस बात को जमाने से देहातों में, गांवों में, शहरों में गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि स्वराज्य आये तो पंचायती राज होगा। हम अपने बचपन में सुनते थे कि पंडित जवाहरलाल जी इलाहाबाद के गांव प्रतापगढ़ में स्वराज्य, पंचायती राज की बात कहा करते थे। इसका राजा-महाराजा हमेशा मजाक उड़ाया करते थे। पहले आजादी हासिल करने के लिए मजाक उड़ाया करते थे और आज मुल्क आजाद हो गया लेकिन आज उनका अपना रवैया बदला नहीं है। आज पंचायती राज के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है उसमें कहा है खुद गांवगांव में समाज में जिम्मेदार लोग उसकी तरक्की और खुशहाली के लिए, उसके विकास के लिए, उसकी तरक्की और फलाह व बहबूद के लिए काम करें। यह एक मिसाली कदम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का है। (समय की घंटी) एतराफ करना होगा?

उपसभापति : आप अपना जुमला तो पूरा कर लीजिए। इसमें कोई मनाही नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी : मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह साल हमारी तरक्की और खुशहाली का होगा।

एक बात और आपके जरिये से कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसी पार्टियां और समाज बन गये है जो दिलों में नफरत पैदा करने की सरगर्मी से लगे हुए हैं। एक तबका है जिसे चाहे हिन्दू परिषद् कहा जाए या आर० एस० एस० कहा जाए या कुछ और कहा जाए। गांव-गांव में घूम कर मन्दिर बनाने के लिए और किसी मस्जिद को तोड़ने के लिए एक ईंट की फर्माइस की है। चाहे गांव का हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो वह अमन पसन्द है। एक दूसरे की इज्जत करता है, धर्म की, मजहब की इज्जत करता है। आज भी मिसाल है कि ईद के रोज हिन्दू जाते हैं सेवियां खाने और होली के दिन मुसलमान जाते हैं हिन्दुओं से गले मिलने। जो हमारे देश की परम्परा बनी हुई है उसको तोड़ रहे है। देश की तरक्की और खुशहाली के रास्ते पर, अमन और शांति के रास्ते पर लाने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के अजमतो वकार को बुलन्द करने के लिए राजीव गांधी आये है वह उनसे बर्दाश्त नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी ताकतों को पनपने न दिया जाए। उन पर पाबंदी लगे, प्यार-मोहब्बत का माहोल रहे जिससे मुल्क तरक्की के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ सके और इस मुल्क का वकार बुलन्द हो सके। शुक्रिया।

کے کندھوں پر وزیراعظم کا بوجھ پڑا - وہ بڑی ہمت اور حوصلے کے ساتھ ملک کے مسائل حل کرنے میں کامیابی حاصل کرتے چلے آ رہے ہیں - مانیہور - اس کامیابی کو کچھ فاسسٹ طاقتیں برداشت نہیں کر پا رہی ہیں - کبھی ذات برادری- دھرم مذہب کے کھوکھلے نعرے اور فرقہ پرستی کا ماحول قائم کرکے ملک کا وقار کرانا چاہتے ہیں ملک میں امن اور شانتی کو برباد کرنے کے پیچھے پڑے ہوئے ہیں - ایسی طاقتوں کو رہ چاہے جس دھرم - مذہب یا سمودائے کی ہوں - ان لوگوں پر پابندیاں لگانی چاہئے جو ایک دوسرے کے دلوں میں نفرت پیدا کر رہی ہیں -

مانیہور - وقت کچھ کم ہے - ہمارے ملک کے جو معاشی اور اقتصادی حالات ہیں جو دستکار طبقہ ہے - راشٹر پتی کے ابھیبھاشن سے امید بندھی ہے کہ کچھ اسکو راحت ملےگی - مگر مرکزی سرکار چاہتی ہے کہ ان غریب اور محنت کش طبقوں کو اوپر اٹھایا جائے - مثال کے طور سے ہینڈ لوم ہندوستان کی کھیتی کے بعد بڑی صنعت ہے - اور آج یہ بربادی اور تباہی کے کگار پر کھڑی ہو گئی ہے -

مانیہور - روئی اس سال مناسب پیدا ہوئی اور اسکا ریٹ بھی کم ہے-

†[شری محمد امین انصاری

(اتر پردیش) : اپ سبھا ادھیکھ، مہودے - راشٹر پتی جی کے ابھیبھاشن پر شری بی - این - سکل جی نے جو دھنیہواد کا پرستاؤ رکھا ہے - میں اسکا بھرپور سمرتھن کرتا ہوں -

مہودے - مجھے راشٹر پتی جی کے ابھیبھاشن سے خوشی ہوئی- ملک اور قوم کی خوش حالی ترقی اور فلاح و بہبود کا مستقبل درشن دکھائی پڑتا ہے - مہودے - غریب محنت کش عوام کے مسیحا - ملک اور قوم کے عظیم رہنما - عظیم معمار - آنجہانی پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کا صد سالہ ورش منایا جا رہا ہے - مجھے امید ہے کہ یہ سال ملک اور قوم کی خوش حالی کی منزل کی طرف آگے بڑھےگا -

مہودے - ہماری پریئے نیتا شریمتی اندرا گاندھی جی نے بیس نکاتی پروگرام کا اعلان کرکے ایک مثالی قدم اٹھایا - انکی جدوجہد رہی کہ ملک خوش حال ہو - ملک اور قوم کا وقار بلند ہو - بیکاری و بےروزگاری دور ہو اور لوگ امن شانتی سے رہ سکیں - مگر ہتیاروں نے ہم کو ان سے جدا کر دیا اور دنیا غم میں ڈوب گئی - ایسی حالت میں مرد آہنگ - بلند ارادوں والے جوان - بہادر راجیو گاندھی جی

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic script.

دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

مانیہ ور - میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک ریشم ادیوگ ہے- ریشم ریشم ہندوستان کے اندر کرناٹک میں پیدا ہوتا ہے - زیادہ سے زیادہ سکر انہوں نے اتنے دام بڑھا دیئے ہیں کہ آج کا ہینڈ لوم کا بنکر وہ کپڑا نہیں تیار کر پا رہا ہے - مثال کے طور پر جو ریشم اٹھارہ بیس- بیس بائیس - بس چوبیس جنیا کا ریشم تھا وہ ۶۵۰ روپئے پوتی کلو آج اسکی قیمت بارہ سو ساڑے بارہ سو روپئے کلو ہو گئی ہے - جسکی وجہ سے کپڑے کی نکاسی بند ہو گئی ہے- عوام پر اسکا سیدھا سیدھا بوجھ پڑ رہا ہے - ریشم ہمارے یہاں زیادہ نہیں ہوتا - چین سے ریشم آتا ہے- اور چین نے ریشم دینا بند کر دیا ہے - میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کسانوں کو ۴۰۰۰ - ۳۰۰۰ روپئے کی سبسڈی دی جائے تاکہ وہ اپنے علاقے میں ریشم اتپادن میں آگے بڑھ سکیں - اور ہم اپنا فارن ایکسچینج بچا سکیں - اور ہم چین کے محتاج نہ رہ سکیں اور خاص طور پر اتر پردیش کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں پینسٹھ ہزار سے زیادہ ہتھکرگھے ہیں- اور وہاں ریشم کی بڑی ہا ہا کار مچی ہوئی ہے اور وہ دستکار جو دنیا کے اندر اپنی دستکاری کی مثال قائم کئے ہوئے ہیں لوز دنیا مگر یہ مل چاہے ہماری سرکاری کمپنی مل ہو چاہے سرکاری ہو یا پرائیویٹ ہو - چاہے این - ٹی - سی - کی ہو - یہ ملیں بھرپور منافع لیکر بنکروں کا شوشن کر رہی ہیں - ابھی پچھلے سال بجٹ میں لگ بھگ ۳۰ فیصدی ایکسائز کی چھوٹ دی گئی تھی جو ٹیریکاٹ اور دوسرے جو دھاگے تھے وہاں کے مل مالکوں نے نجی فائدہ اٹھایا اور غریب بنکروں کو انکا دام نہیں دیا- پاور لوم صنعت کو مل والے دبا رہے ہیں - آج میں کہنے کی جرأت کرتا ہوں کہ ۱۱۰۰ کروڑ روپئے این - ٹی- سی - ملوں میں گھاٹا جا رہا ہے - تو کیوں ان ملوں کو چالو رکھا گیا - میرا آپ کے دوارا یہ کہنا ہے - کہ ان ملوں کو بند کر دیا جائے اور انکے سامان کو بیچ کر کے ان میں جو محنت کرنے والے لوگ ہیں انکے حساب سے انکو بونس وغیرہ دیکر کے نئی قسم کی مشین لگاکر کے دھاگے بنانے کا کام کریں - اور کپڑے کا کام پاور لوم کو دیا جائے - کیونکہ ۶ لاکھ سے زیادہ پاور لوم اس ہندوستان کے اندر ہیں تو انکو بھی موقع ملیگا - روزی روٹی کا راستہ نکلے - اگر یہ پاور لوم نہ ہوتے تو یہ مل والے پچھلے سال جو ہڑتال کروا دیئے تھے- ایک ایک میٹر کپڑے کھلنے ترس جاتے - پاور لوم نے ان کی تن پوشی کی - تو اس پر خاص طور سے

کرکے سستا دھاگہ بناکر قالین والوں کو دیا جائے - اور جو کاٹن یارن اس میں لگتا ہے وہ اتر پردیش کے ملوں میں بنواکر سستے داموں پر انکو دیا جائے -

[اپ سبھا پتی پیٹھ آسین ہوئیں]

مہرڈیہ - دستکاری کے بارے میں میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ لکڑی - نقاشی اور پیتل کی صنعت میں تباہی آگئی ہے - اس سے انکو بچایا جائے - پہلے آرمی کی طرف سے پیتل نیلام کرکے غریب دستکاروں کو اپلبدھ کرایا جاتا تھا : لیکن آج بڑے بڑے لوگوں کو وہ ملتا ہے اور غریب دستکاروں اور بھٹی لگانے والوں کو پیتل نہیں مل رہا ہے اسکی ویوستھا کرانی چاہئے -

مانیہ میں ایک اور بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - سرکاری دفتروں میں سرکاری اداروں میں بڑے بڑے ہمارے ادھیکاریوں پر فضول خرچی کافی بڑھ گئی ہے - دیش کو آگے بڑھانا ہے - ترقی اور خوش حالی کے راستہ ہو جاتا ہے - تو چھوٹے چھوٹے لوگوں کو آگے بڑھانا چاہئے - بدلے - آج وہاں کا عوام ہندوستان کے عوام کے قریب آنا چاہتا ہے - ایک اچھا سا ماحول بنا ہے - اسکو برقرار رکھنے کیلئے اسمیں سوچ وچار کرنے کی ضرورت ہے -

اسکے کپڑے کو پسند کرتی ہے - آج وہ دستکاری ختم ہو رہی ہے - مانچسٹر - اسکو بچایا جائے - اور ہندوستان کے اندر ریشم الپادن کا سلسلہ شروع ہونا چاہئے - ہمارے اتر پردیش کے اندر کپاس کی پیداوار نہیں ہوتی - وہاں کے کسانوں کو سبسڈی دے کر روئی پیدا کرنے کیلئے انکو پرتساہت کیا جانا چاہئے -

مانیہ سر ابھی ہمارے بھائی ڈاکٹر رتناکر پانڈے جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ قالین دنیا کے کونے کونے میں جا رہے ہیں - قالین کا ہمارا مقابلہ پاکستان سے ہے - ایران سے ہے - نیپال سے ہے - ان سارے ملکوں سے ہمارا ماتر تجارتی مقابلہ ہے - آج ہندوستان میں جو قالین بن رہا ہے - مثال کے طور سے مرزا پور اور بدھی - وارانسی میں یہاں پر ۱۵۰ کروڑ روپئے کا ایکسپورٹ ہوتا ہے - آج یہ طبقہ بھی پریشانی میں مبتلا ہو گیا ہے - اون کے بھاؤ بڑھ گئے ہیں - اون پیدا کرنے والے - دھاگے بنانے والے راجستھان کے اندر بڑے بڑے گوداموں میں ذخیرہ اندوزی کر رہے ہیں - اور من چاہے بھاؤ بڑھا دیتے ہیں - قالین بنانے والوں کے لئے اس سے پریشانی ہو جاتی ہے - اور دنیا کے مقابلے میں ان کا مال مہنگا پڑنے لگتا ہے - میں گزارش کرونگا کہ نیوزی لینڈ کا اون یہاں امپورٹ

شری • محمد مہین انصاری : میں

یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ یہ سال ہمیشہ ترقی خوش حالی کا ہوگا - ایک بات اور آپ کے ذریعے سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ ایسی پارٹیاں اور سماج بن گئے ہیں جو دلوں میں نفرت پیدا کرنے کی سرگرمی میں لگے ہوئے ہیں - ایک طبقہ ہے جسے چاہے ہندو پرشید کہا جائے یا آر - ایس - ایس کہا جائے - یا کچھ اور کہا جائے - گاؤں گاؤں میں گھوم کر ہندو بھائی کہلائے اور کسی مسجد کو توڑنے کہلائے ایک ایلیٹ کی فرمائش کی ہے - چاہے گاؤں ہندو کا ہو یا مسلمان ہو وہ امن پسند ہے - ایک دوسرے کی عزت کرتا ہے - دھرم کی - مذہب کی عزت کرتا ہے - آج بھی مثال ہے کہ عید کے روز ہندو جاتے ہیں سوئیاں کھانے - اور ہولی کے دن مسلمان جاتے ہیں - مندروں سے گلے ملنے - جو ہمارے گئے پرمپرا بنی ہوئی ہے - اسکو توڑ رہے ہیں - دیش کی ترقی اور خوشحالی کے راستے پر - امن اور شانتی کے راستے پر لانے کہلائے - ہندوستان کے مظمت و وقار کو بلند کرنے کہلائے راجیو گاندھی آئے ہیں - یہ ان سے برداشت نہیں ہو رہا ہے - میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسی طاقتوں کو پنپنے نہ دیا جائے - ان پر پابندی عائد کی جائے - وہ نفرت کا ماحول پیدا نہ کریں •

افغانستان سے روسی فوجوں کی واپسی میں ہمارے پردھان منتری کا مشورہ بہت قابل تعریف رہا -

ایک بڑا مثالی قدم پردھان منتری نے اٹھایا ہے - ۱۸ سال کی عمر کے لوگوں کو ووٹ کا رائٹ دے کر - یہ ایک بہت بڑا قدم ہے - آج ان نوجوانوں کو موقع ملے گا - کہ وہ اپنی طبیعت سے اس ملک کی جمہوریت میں اپنی رائے دے سکیں •

اس دیش میں پنچایتی راج قائم ہو اس بات کو زمانے سے دیہاتوں میں - گاؤں میں - شہروں میں گاندھی جی کہا کرتے تھے - کہ سوراجیہ آئے تو پنچایتی راج ہوگا - ہم اپنے بچپن سے سنتے تھے کہ پنڈت جواہر لعل نہرو جی الہ آباد کے گاؤں پرتاپ گڑھ میں سوراجیہ پنچایتی راج کی بات کہا کرتے تھے اسکا راجہ مہاراجہ مذاق اڑایا کرتے تھے - اور آج ملک آزاد ہو گیا لیکن آج انکا اپنا رویہ بدلا نہیں ہے - آج پنچایتی راج کہلائے پردھان منتری جی نے جو پروگرام بنایا ہے - اسمیں کہا گیا ہے - خود گاؤں گاؤں میں سماج میں ذمہدار لوگ جاکر اسکی ترقی اور خوش حالی کے لئے اسکے وکاس کہلائے اسکی ترقی اور فلاح و بہبودی کہلائے کام کریں - یہ ایک مثالی قدم ہمارے پردھان منتری کا ہے - [وقت کی گھنٹی] اعتراف کرنا ہوگا -

اپ سبھا ی : آپ اپنا جملہ تو پورا کر لیجئے - اس کی کوئی مناہی نہیں ہے •

پیار محبت کا ماحول رہے - جس ملک ترقی کے راستہ پر تیزی سے آگے بڑھ سکے - اور اس ملک کا وقار بلند ہو سکے - شکریہ -]

KUMARI SHILA TIRIA (Orissa): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity.

Madam, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Sukul for the Address given by our beloved President on the auspicious occasion of the Joint Session. Madam, this Address is not only an Address to the nation but, I think, it is in totality the policy of our Government both at home and abroad.

Madam, our country is really out of a deep crisis of drought. The President has mentioned that we are overcoming that crisis of drought Now we are waiting for the presentation of another Budget. The last surplus budget has helped the Government to overcome the crisis period due to drought and other calamities. We are waiting, Madam, for another Budget to be presented in another ten minues.

The Centenary Birth celebrations of our beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has shown us the path towards democracy, socialism and non-alignment, were very well planned. We had the opportunity to celebrate the birth centenary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and this I think is the proper time to rededicate ourselves to the dreams of Pandit Nehru. The nation also feels proud to observe the first birth centenary of our first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. I am glad to say, Madam, that the nation is moving on the path shown by Pandit Nehru and our beloved Prime Minister, Indiraji, who has sacrificed her life for the unity and integrity of the nation. So, this year is a evry important year for India.

Madam, the Government has decided to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. This is a landmark in the history of electoral reforms. Franchise is the plough for flowering the democracy in the country and as the youth of the country participate in elections, I feel proud of this achievement. So, I congratulate our beloved Prime Minister that with his efforts he is able to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years, and by reducing the voting age, I am proud to say, Madam, that this will directly safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the minorities and the women.

Madam, the massive victory of our Party in the elections in the North-Eastern region is a very great achievement for democracy.

Madam, the country is facing a very grave unemployment problem. This is no doubt upsetting the youth of the country. But our Government is trying its best to provide self-employment through vocational education and also through loans from DIC and bekari graduate loans and through different schemes like NABARD, IRDP, NREP, etc.

So, Madam, along with the reduction in the voting age our Government

and our beloved Prime Minister is now working for safeguarding the interests and rights of women. About 30 per cent reservation we have already got for the development of women. This is a great achievement for our country. Men and women constitute the backbone of our country. If we are able to save the interests of women and other weaker sections of the society, it is a very great achievement for our country.

In the foreign policy sphere, Madam, our image as a non-aligned country has grown. The foundation laid by Nehruji, and solidly followed and supported by the successor Prime Minister, Indiraji and by the visits of our present Prime Minister to China and Pakistan, a new ground has been broken, which will go a long way to improve the relations with the neighbouring countries. We congratulate our beloved Prime Minister for this. I also congratulate the Prime Minister for deciding to intervene in Maladives successfully. We have also to feel proud of our approach to African affairs. Our Government has put our country in the first place in the world by recognising Namibia. We can proudly say that Pandit Nehru's tradition has been maintained and we have maintained it not only in our internal affairs but also in the world affairs.

However, at home, we need to put emphasis on education for the tribals if we want to bring about a fundamental change. For that we have to give certain relaxation in the matter of education and employment for the tribals. We have to give reservations in Navodaya Schools and Central Schools to the Tribals to bring them up. As a woman, I would like to say that for women's education, Mahatma Gandhi had said that if man is educated, an individual is educated but if a woman is educated, the whole family is educated. So, if we want upliftment of tribals particularly those who live in slum areas, we have to give more stress on their education.

We must also share the concern of our beloved President on the issue of terrorism. Terrorism is a national tragedy. Although the Government is making all efforts to combat this evil, the problem has resulted in a lot of bloodshed. This is a matter which concerns all of us belonging to all parties and we have to fight it out. If we remain partisan, we with repent; the whole nation will have to repent. Therefore, I appeal, through you, to all parties to raise their hands against terrorism. This is th appeal made by our President in his Address and I would appeal through you, to all parties to consider over this matter. This is not a problem of he Congress Party alone; this is not a problem of our Prime Minister alone; this is a problem of the whole nation. That is why I request all parties to join bands and fight against terrorism unitedly. I think if we are united on this issue and decide to fight against terrorism unitedly. we will definitely succeed.

With these submissions, I conclude. I am thankful to you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to say something on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which was moved by Shri Sukul. Thank you.

डा० वह प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदया, आपका मैं हृदय से आभारी हूं जो आपने मुझको राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल द्वारा प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर चल रही चर्चा पर मुझको भी अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है । मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

(श्री रूद्र प्रताप सिंह)

मैं कम से कम समय में अधिक से अधिक बातें करने का प्रयास करूंगा ।

महोदया, महात्मा गाँधी और भारत के महान सपूतों ने भारत को लोकतन्त्र समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता तथा गुटनिरपेक्षता के आधार स्तम्भों पर खड़ा किया है । राष्ट्र की सेवा में समर्पित चार पीढ़ियां पण्डित मोती लाल नेहरू, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी तथा श्री राजीव गाँधी जी ने इन स्तम्भों को शक्तिशाली बनाने में ऐतिहासिक योगदान दिया है । भारत के स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन से लेकर वर्तमान वर्ष तक कोई भी परिवार राष्ट्र की सेवा तथा बलिदान में इस परिवार की समता नहीं कर सकता है । पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू ने स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन के वृक्ष का बीजारोपण किया । पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उसे सींचा और बड़ा किया । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी ने उसका पालन पोषण करके उसे शक्तिशाली बनाया । उसमें पुष्प आए तथा उसकी सुगन्ध भी सम्पूर्ण भारत तथा विश्व में फैली । हमारे वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री राजीव गाँधी उस वृक्ष की रक्षा कर रहे हैं जिससे उसके अमृत फलों का आनन्द भारत तथा विश्व की मानव जाति को प्राप्त होता रहे । महोदया, माननीय सदन को स्मरण होगा कि उन्हें भारत के प्रधानमन्त्री बनने की कोई कामना या लालसा नहीं थी । जब कांग्रेस दल के द्वारा उन से प्रार्थना की गई तब उन्होंने इस कार्यभार को स्वीकार किया था साथ ही उनके महान चरित्र तथा स्वभाव से संतुष्ट हो कर उनके नेतृत्व को 1985 के साधारण निर्वाचन में कांग्रेस दल को एक प्रचण्ड बहुमत एक ऐतिहासिक बहुमत प्रदान किया था । विश्व के किसी भी प्रधान मन्त्री को इतना बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । यह उनकी लोकप्रियता का एक प्रमाणिक उदाहरण हैं । सत्ता में आते ही उन्होंने लोकतन्त्र, समाजवाद, धर्म निरपेक्षता तथा गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति को क्रियान्वित करने का प्रयास किया है । महोदया, माननीय सदन को स्मरण होगा कि सत्ता में आते ही उन्होंने लोक तन्त्र के कलंक दल-बदल पर नियन्त्रण करने के हेतु दल-बदल विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था । साथ ही इन पांच वर्षों में उन्होंने इस बात की कभी चिन्ता नहीं की है कि प्रदेश के निर्वाचन में उनका दल पराजित हो सकता है । जब भी समय आया उन्होंने विधान सभाओं का निर्वाचन करा कर लोकतन्त्र को पल्लिवत एवं पुष्पित किया है । उन्होंने लोकतन्त्र तथा देश को दल से ऊपर रखा है । अभी उन्होंने जिला परिषदों तथा ग्राम पंचायतों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त करने की बात कही है तथा जो प्रशासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना चाहते हैं यह सब इस बात के प्रमाण हैं कि वह लोकतन्त्र को अधिक शक्तिशाली तथा प्रभादी बनाना चाहते है । वे सदा विपक्ष का समुचित आदर करते है । जिन प्रदेशों में विपक्षी दलों की सरकारें हैं उनके साथ भी कभी भेदभाव नहीं करते हैं । ग्राम पंचायतों की ओर उनका ध्यान जाना इस बात का प्रतीक है वे महात्मा गाँधी की कल्पना को साकार करना चाहते हैं । अपने दल में भी वह लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों को महत्व प्रदान करते हैं । मुझे आशा है कि उनके नेतृत्व में भारत में लोकतन्त्र सुदृढ़ होगा । महोदया, पंडित नेहरू तथा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की भान्ति श्री राजीव गाँधी के भी हृदय में निर्धन निर्बल शोषित तथा सर्वहारा वर्ग के प्रति पीड़ा तथा करुणा है । अनुसूचित जातियों एवं जनजातियों को संविधान में जो अधिकार प्राप्त है वे चाहते है कि व्यवहार में भी वह लाभ उनको प्राप्त हो । पिछड़ा वर्ग जिसमें अधिकतर मजदूर वर्ग है उनकी भी निर्धनता की ओर उनका ध्यान है । किस जाति को या किस वर्ग को क्या लाभ प्राप्त होना चाहिए इस पर विचार करते समय उनका ध्यान निर्धन वर्ग की ओर अधिक जाता है । यही दृष्टिकोण सही दृष्टिकोण है और इसी दृष्टिकोण से देश की असमानता और विषमता समाप्त होगी और देश को निर्धनता और बेरोजगारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तथा इस दिशा में

निरन्तर सुधार हो रहा है । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उनके कार्यकाल में देश प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर हो रहा है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में भी लाभ दिखाई पड़ने लगा है । मेरा विश्वास है कि वह अमीरी के आकाश को झुकाएंगे और गरीबी की धरा को उठायेंगे क्योंकि वह सही अर्थों में समाजवादी है । महिलाओं को समानता का अधिकार प्रदान कराने का प्रयास समाजवाद की दिशा में एक महान कदम है । महोदया, भारत के प्रधान-मन्त्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी धर्म-निरपेक्षता के साकार रूप हैं । मुझे एक कथा का स्मरण हो रहा है । एक महात्मा थे जो नदी में डूबते बिच्छु को बचाते थे और बिच्छु उनके हाथ में डंक मार देता था । महात्मा उसको बार-बार उठाते थे बिच्छु बार-बार डंक मारता था । किसी ने पूछा कि आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं तो महात्मा बोले जब वह अपना स्वाभाव डंक मारना नहीं छोड़ता तब अपना स्वभाव कैसे छोड़ सकता हूं इसे बचाना । हमारे भारत के समस्त सम्प्रदाय इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि श्री राजीव गाँधी एक महान धर्म-निरपेक्ष व्यक्ति है तथा उनके नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस की नीति सदा ही धर्म-निरपेक्षता की रहेगी जिसे रहना भी चाहिये। महोदया मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत की कोटि-कोटि जनता की आशाओं एवं विश्वास की केन्द्र श्री राजीव गाँधी की विदेश यात्राओं से जिन-जिन देशों के साथ हमारे मतभेद रहे हैं जैसे चीन और पाकिस्तान वह कम होंगे, यह आशा बन्धी है । जिन देशों के साथ हमारे मधुर सम्बन्ध थे वे अधिक प्रगाढ़ हुए हैं। श्री राजीव गाँधी के नेतृत्व में गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन सक्रिय एवं शक्ति-शाली हुआ है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षितिज में भारत रूपी सूर्य का उदय हुआ है और गुटनिरपेक्षता का प्रकाश विश्व में फैल रहा है । श्री राजीव गाँधी जी के शरीर की प्रत्येक सांस, हृदय की प्रत्येक धड़कन भारत की अखण्डता, एकता तथा प्रभुसत्ता के लिए समर्पित है। उनके नेतृत्व में भारत पुनः जगत के गुरु का नेतृत्व प्राप्त करेगा । महोदया, उनका यह कार्यकाल स्वाधीन भारत के इतिहास में स्वर्णिम युग होगा । जो राजीव गाँधी के युग के नाम से स्मरण किया जायेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया । धन्यवाद ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have an announcement to make. I have to inform Members that as per intimation received, the Finance Minister's Budget Speech in the Lok Sabha will be over at about 6.40 P.M. today; Accordingly, the Budget statement in this House will be laid at 6.45 P.M. instead of 6.0 P.M. as mentioned in today's agenda.

The House is adjourned till 6.45 P.M. today.

The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past four of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-five minutes past six of the clock. The **Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1989-90.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Madam Deputy Chairman, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1989-90.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1989.